The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. II NO. 105 BOMBAY: MONDAY, MAY 4, 1914. ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
S. N. COMPANY.
MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES.

FROM BOMBAY FOR

MARSEILLES & LONDON.

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in .....13 days.
BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in ..... 14 ,,
BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in 19 ,,
BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in ... 20 ,,

Except during the South West Monsoon when the journeys will occupy one additional day.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Adenwith	Tons.
2nd May.	Caledonia ..	8000	....	
9th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	11000
16th ,,	Persia ..	5000	....	
23rd ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan	10000
30th ,,	Macedonia ..	10500	....	
6th June	Salsette ..	6000	Morea	11000
13th ,,	India ..	8000	....	
20th ,,	China ..	8000	Maloja	12500
27th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	....	
4th July.	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora	10500
11th ,,	Arcadia ..	7000	....	
18th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
25th ,,	Persia ..	8000	....	
1st Aug.	Salsette ..	6000	Medina	12500
8th ,,	Caledonia ..	8000	....	
15th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
22nd ,,	India ..	8000	....	
29th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Egypt	8000

All the Company's Steamer are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, AUSTRALIA, and NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. R. BURNEY,
Acting Superintendent,
P. & O. S. N. Co. Bombay.

164

NIPPON YUSSEN KAISHA.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Commander.	Ton	Arrival.	Departure.
Kawachi Maru	Christiansen	6163	28th April.	7th May
Penang Maru	Murazumi	4965	6th May	17th ,,
Inaba Maru	Shinohe	6180	16th ,,	27th ,,
Jinsen Maru	Sano	3785	26th ,,	6th June
Bombay Maru	Komatsubara	4625	5th June	16th ,,
Colombo Maru	Kawashima	4709	15th ,,	26th ,,
Kamakura Maru	Hori	6126	28th ,,	10th July

For Freight apply to—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

(ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)

Capital Authorised ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 14,57,200
Capital Paid up ..... Rs. 9,88,587
Reserve Fund (in Govt. Papers) Rs. 10,00,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches—

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Bhan, Ferozepore, Gujranwall, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lylpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshwar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to—

SRI RAM, B.A.,
Manager.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE).
SAILINGS 1914.

HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
Adalia .....B	3478¶	10th May..	....
City of Lahore ....A & C	6875	....	29th April.
City of Birmingham A & C	7475‡	27th May..	25th May.
City of Calcutta.. A & C	7630‡	....	10th June.
City of Benares ....A & C	6684	....	20th June.
City of Manchester..A&C	5551	24th June..	....
City of York .....A & C	7811‡	....	24th June.

*Calling at Bombay for passengers only.
† "City of Lahore" calls at Marseilles and Plymouth.
‡These steamers call at Port Sudan.
§ "B" class carries neither Surgeon nor Stewardess.
¶ Destination Barrow-in-Furness.

OUTWARD.

Steamer.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about.	Leave Marseilles or Naples about.	Bombay about.
				1914
*City of Poona	7467	2nd July.	10th July..	24th July.
*City of Calcutta ..	7630	1st Aug..	9th Aug..	23rd Aug.
*City of York. City of Manchester ..	7811	14th Aug..	22nd Aug..	3th Sept.
†City of Manchester ..	5551	22nd Aug..	....	14th Sept.
*City of Glasgow ..	8800	19th Sept..	26th Sept..	11th Oct.‡
*City of Poona	6529	28th Sept..	6th Oct..	21st Oct.
†City of Paris.	9232	10th Oct...	17th Oct...	31st Oct.
*City of Poona.	7467	12nd Oct...	30th Oct...	11th Nov.
*City of Sparta	5415	30th Oct...	....	21st Nov‡
†City of Calcutta ..	7630	7th Nov.	14th Nov..	29th Nov.
†Trafford Hall	5521	17th Nov..	25th Nov..	11th Dec.
City of Manchester ..	5551	5th Dec..	....	23th Dec.

*Calling at Naples. †Calling at Marseilles, ‡Calling Karachi direct.
¶ "Trafford Hall," carries 1st Class Passengers only.

FARES.	1st class Singles.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles....	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles ..	653	1,001	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	999	..	737

Concession granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Plantars, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Nord-deutscher Lloyd and Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TLEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—
Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD.,
391 Agents.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED
(Registered in Japan.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... ,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 18,550,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsien	Liaoyang	Osaka
Changchun	Calcutta	Pekin
Dairen (Dalney)	London	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Hankow	Lyons	San Francisco
Harbin	Fengtien (Mukden)	Shanghai
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York.	Tokyo
Los Angeles	(Cal. U.S.A.)	Tsingtau

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box N. 207.
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND to DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Sailing Date. Time. Routes.
LINGA, 2185, Mon. 4th May. 11 a.m. †P. D. & C. M.
DWARKA, 1695, Thur. 7th May, a.m. ‡C. M.
LHASA, 2184, Fri. 8th May *6 a. m., Direct †Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie. ‡Cutch Mandvie.
*or later arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
(Weekly.)

S. S. "DWARKA," 1695 tons, on Thursday, the 7th May calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Weekly.)

S. S. "BARALA" 3,148, tons, on Thursday the 7th May calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomrah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Fortnightly.)

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing on or about.
*PUNDUA	3305	Thursday 14th May.
†PENTAKOTA	3418	,, 28th ,,
*PALAMCOTTA	3413	,, 11th June.
†PURNEA	3306	,, 25th ,,

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
†Calls at Lamoo, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.
(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with,

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Nicol Road near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

4th May, 1914.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,100,000

Head Office.

26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Eliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH,
Acting Manager.

Post Box No.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

The following sailings have now been arranged:—

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay
CASTALIA	.. 6388	G. Mitchell	2ad May
ELYSIA	 6368	J. A. Coverley	23rd ,, ,,
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	9th June 1914
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	24th. June 1914
Circassia	6722	C.S. Osborne R.N.R.	11th Jul. 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm.Kelso	25th July 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	10th Aug 1914
Elysia	6368	J.A. Coverley	24th Aug 1914
Massilia	5091	J. Thomsor	12th Sept. 1914
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	23rd.Sept. 1914
Circassia	6722	C.S.Osborne R.N.R.	12th Oct. 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st Oct. 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	6th Nov. 1914
Elysia	6368	J.A. Coverey	21st. Nov. 1914

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to London overland from Marselles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	448	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA.

LEADING CONFECTIONER AND CATERER OF WESTERN INDIA.

Cakes and Confectionery prepared daily on the Premises by Skilful European Labour only.

FANCY CAKES A SPECIALITY.

(Local and up-country orders promptly and carefully attended to).

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

F. CORNAGLIA,

83—85, Medows Street, and 7, Esplanade Road, Bombay, and 6, Arsenal Road, Poona.

TELEGRAMS: "CORNAGLIA." TELEPHONE No. 42.

BANKING.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

FUND EXCEED.....£19,031
ANNUAL INCOME.....£7,139,55

FIRE, LIFE, MARINE, PROFITS AND MOTOR CAR INSURANCE

and for Prospectus and Particulars to:—

G. M. ROSS, Resident Secretary
Royal Insurance Buildings, BOMBAY.
Or. T. H. MORE & Co., Chief Agents
Hummum St., Fort.
BOMBAY.

FOR ADVERTISEMENT RATES APPLY

THE MANAGER,
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE,"
Medows Street,
Fort, BOMBAY

THE BURMAH OIL CO., LD.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.
B. O. C. PETROL.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS.
AND GREASES.
B. O. C. CANDLES.

Agents:—SHAW WALLACE & Co.,
TAJ BUILDINGS.
Wallace Street, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 102.

CAR AND CAMERA

Busy men and women of to-day are essentially neurotic subjects—not invalids exactly, but more liable to nervous ills than was the case with our forefathers when the circumstances surrounding life were totally different, We are to-day not exactly ill and we are not precisely well, and the only real remedy, we are advised, is to seek a change of air under conditions of healthful environment, healthy employment of mind and body and to seek a large amount of exercise in the open air. Consequently the demand for holidays is to-day greater than ever—not for a complete cessation of work in the form of rest which is sometimes understood to mean sleep, but a period of relaxation from labours which weary and disturb the body and mind.

NOISELESS NAPIER CARS

offer you adequate open air exercise when associated with a Goerz Camera. Both Car and Camera will help considerably to enthuse you into serious perseverence at successful picture making. The Napier car offers you the highest degree of perfection and luxury that motor-car construction has attained. It offers you ecstasy of speed, which in the Napier, arises from its equable moving smoothness, as if drawn by an invisible wire. Napier cars offer you the quintessence of calm and quiet enjoyment, free from all that annoys or disturbs the nervous system. The Napier car will give you peace of mind, contentment, comfort and sense of luxurious ease which is difficult to obtain in most cars. The Napier will restore the jaded nerves and fill you with a spirit of cheerfulness which will help to shorten the miles of a long journey.

GOERZ CAMERAS

with a Napier car will be invaluable to those who have ambitions to get beyond the capricious or earlier stages of amateur photography. The car will help you to establish a healthful mind to be followed naturally by the all important artistic perception of the beautiful which nature offers you over every yard of ground. Landscapes, Seascapes, portraiture either single or in group will all help to recreative and intellectual occupation.

Photography undoubtedly appeals to the amateur because it has the advantage of taking us out of doors, where nature gives us ideal beauty appropriate to pictures and in such a wide range of subjects that the amateur needs to trouble very little about rules, as one is more likely to excel solely with practice. With an unencumbered mind therefore about the theory of photography, with a camera of supreme quality, like the Goerz cameras, having the best lens and shutter and free from all complications and with the Napier car, known as the "King of Cars" we can say with *Dryden*.

Thy well-breathed horse
Impels the flying car and wins the course.

The car and camera will have provided you with a complete change of occupation. They will have diverted the working of your mind into another channel and they will have released energy in fresh directions thereby strengthening the brain to more efficiently control the body. The highest brain specialists of the world recommend that every man and woman should have a hobby if it is even the mental safety valve of "letters to the Editor column" of the daily newspapers, but the Car and Camera must take the most prominent places in out-of-door hobbies.

MARCKS & Co. Ltd.,
Agents for { NOISELESS NAPIER CARS / GOERZ CAMERAS AND BINOCULARS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MILD DINDIGUL CIGARS.

PERFECT HAND-MADE INDIAN SMOKES.

Dindigul Pearls with rings	per 50	Rs. 3—0
Dindigul Bouquets ,,	,, 50	,, 2-12
Dindigul Torches ,,	,, 50	,, 3—8
Dindigul Rocks ,,	,, 50	,, 2—8
Dindigul Pride, thin and long	,, 50	,, 2—0

Besides the above, good many other brands in stock.
Price List on receipt of a Post-card.

Sole Agents in India, D. Merwan & Co., 24 Medow Street, Fort

Branch 95, Hornby Road, opp. Cox & Co.
Also at DINSHAW MERWAN, opp. the Docks.

Our I. C. O. brand
REFINED COTTONSEED OIL
is an excellent cooking and salad oil, safely taking the place of GHEE or BUTTER in a number of dainties.

INDIAN COTTON OIL Company, Limited.
HUMMUM St., FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—APOLLO STREET.

BRANCHES:—
Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent p. a. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 to the credit of an account between the 6th and last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the Copies of Survivor or Survivors Rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

The Bank issues drafts on New Hos.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED" "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Re 1 per insertion; every additional line(six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the Publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES

may be had on application to—

The Manager "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India: patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 60, Esplanade Road. 332

MOTOR CARS from POONA to PANCHGani and Mahableshwar: The firm who owns the largest and best fleet of large and small cars that are running there is THE MAHABLESHWAR MOTOR SERVICE Co., Ltd., Poona. 1989a

---

WHITEHALL WHITE EDGED CARBON—A Novelty—The finest typewriting Carbon on the market. Try it. To be had at BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, the leading Stationers and Paper Merchants in India, Victoria Buildings Parsee Bazaar Street. 2314

THERMANTIDOTES—Johnson's improved patent selfwatering. No house should be without one. Orders now being registered. Photos & Price list on application. Thermantidote requisites of every description always in stock. G. Johnson & Co., Contractor & Coach Builders, 5, Clive Road, Allahabad. 2411.

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workman at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos. 1011

WANTED.

WANTED FOR THE GWALIOR LIGHT RAILWAYS.—A FITTER MISTRI to take charge of Locomotive Running Shed repairs. Salary up to Rs. 50 p. m. according to qualifications with free quarters.

Only those who have thorough experience of Locomotive work should apply with copies of certificates to

THE MANAGER,
1791 G. L. Ry., Gwalior.

WANTED an OFFICER to be called MANAGING AGENT for the Bengal Luxmi Cotton Mills, Ld., to manage the whole concern of the Company. Remuneration Rs. 700 (Seven hundred only) a month inclusive of travelling charges. Security not to be less than Rs. 25,000. Applications with testimonials should reach the Managing Director on or before the 15th May, 1914.

A. B. GUHA,
Managing Director,
Bengal Luxmi Cotton Mills, Ld.,
1791 No. 23, Pollock Street, Calcutta.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of ASSISTANT MECHANICAL and ELECTRICAL ENGINEER at the General Hospital, Rangoon. Applications should be addressed to the Electrical Inspector to the Government of Burma. P. W. D.

The candidates must have a good practical knowledge of Mechanical Engineering including the maintenance and running of Lancashire Boilers, High Speed Engines and Refrigerating Plant, as well as experience with both alternating and direct current; they must hold a 2nd Class Engineer's certificate under the Burma Boiler and Prime Movers Act.

The successful candidate will be required to take charge of the running of the entire Electrical and Mechanical plant in the Hospital under the directions of the Senior Electrician and in the absence of the Senior Electrician he will be responsible for the maintenance as well as the running of the plant.

Candidates must state their age and give a short account of the various works on which they have been employed and their applications must be accompanied by authentic copies of testimonials.

Candidates are to state what salary they expect.

The service will be temporary and the successful candidate will be required to sign a temporary service declaration on appointment.

B. RAIKES,
Electrical Inspector,
to the Government of Burma, P. W. D.,
1765 Rangoon.

WANTED AMBITIOUS MEN

Desirous of qualifying themselves for good positions to read this carefully, as vacancies are constantly occurring for men in all professions.

We can prepare you in your own home, privately, in your spare time, at a reasonable cost, to obtain a well-paid position, improve your present, position, or increase your salary. You need not leave your present employment. Over 120 Courses taught in the following professions and trades:—

Accountancy	Engineering in all branches
Advertising	Salesmanship
Agricultural	Poultry Farming
Analytical Chemistry	Mining
Applied Art	Dairy Farming
Business Training	

Mention profession in which you are interested and write for free prospectus to:—

THE REGISTRAR
International Correspondence Schools
H. Hummum Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

WANTED.

INFORMATION or CONTRACTOR REQUIRED who can make a leaking terrace waterproof. Apply N. M. PATELL, Cumbala Hill, Bombay. 2505

WANTED—INFORMATION.—What happened to Mary. A handsome reward to the informer. Please write Bar-at-Law "C/o. Bombay Chronicle." 2380

WANTED—EXPERT SHORTHAND TYPIST. Salary Rs. 50 rising to Rs. 60 per month. Please apply Military Secretary to Her Highness the Ruler of Bhopal. 2483

WANTED a SCIENCE GRADUATE on Rs. 45—5—60. Apply with testimonials before 25th May to VICE PRESIDENT Educational Board Pen High School, Pen Dist., Kolaba . 2501

WANTED a FLAT in Apollo Bunder or the Fort. First or second floor away from the tram lines. Moderate rental. Full particulars to Box No. 527, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1702

WANTED—A MAN preferably a Mohamedan, experienced in agriculture. One knowing also revenue work preferred. Starting pay Rs. (30) with future prospects according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 462, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2509

WANTED—SMART ENERGETIC REPORTER, for a bi-weekly Paper (English). Must be a good paragraphist, and able to deal with all round newspaper reporting. Apply "O" c/o. "Bombay Chronicle." 2508

WANTED—For the Lady Lansdowne Hospital, Bhopal, a fully qualified House Surgeon. Salary Rs. 150 per mensem, with furnished quarters.—Apply with copies of testimonials to the SUPERINTENDENT. 1912

WANTED BUYERS and reliable RETAIL MERCHANTS for our handwomen Durries (Indian Carpets) Indigo colour, 2½ yds by 1¼ yds, price—Rs. 2-4 each dozen—Rs. 25. Apply to:—RUPCHAND & SONS, Bazoz Hutta, Lahore. 2410

WANTED next July a Graduate strong in English and Mathematics for Herbert High School, Kotah. Salary Rs. 75-5-100. Apply with copies of testimonials to The DIRECTOR OF SCHOOLS, Kotah State, Kotah, Rajputana. 1911

WANTED—a CLERK with knowledge of SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING. Salary Rs. 60 to 70 according to qualifications. Apply to Box No. 445C., Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2452

WANTED— a STOREKEEPER with knowledge of Electrical Stores. A selected applicant will be required to furnish security Rs. 1,000. Salary Rs. 100 per month with free quarters. Apply to Box No. 445S, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2452

WANTED — a HEAD MECHANIC to take charge of an Electrical Workshop; the applicant must have had considerable experience in lathe work and instrument repairs. Salary Rs. 100 per month. Apply to Box No. 445M, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2452

WANTED an experienced Hindu graduate or undo-graduate HEADMISTRESS, with Hindi as Second language, for Partab Singh Hindu Girls' School on Rs. 125 p.m. with free quarters.

THAKUR HARGOBIND SINGH R. B.
1805 Deputy Collector, Moradabad.

WANTED—An English knowing CLERK, who may be able to do Correspondence and typing work. Preferrence will be given to him who knows Gujarati as well as Urdoo. Apply sharp personally with certificates to Mr. CHOTANI, between 4 to 5 p.m. at his Offices at Seeveri Bunder. 2503

WANTED—A middle aged man as TUTOR and COMPANION to Mr. Chotani's children. He must be strong in English and Gujarati. A Parsee or Hindoo with Persian as Second language will be preferred.

Apply sharp personally to Mr. CHOTANI, with certificates at his Offices at Seeveri Bunder, between 4 to 6 p.m. 2503

WANTED a Sergeant from a British Infantry Regiment recommended by his Commanding Officer for a post in the Sardars' (Nobles) School, Gwalior. Pay Rs 150—10—200.—Apply for further particulars to H. M. BULL, Esq., M. A., (Cantab), Inspector General of Education, Gwalior State. 1803

WANTED on Ist June a TENNIS and BADMINTON MARKER must be a good player with thorough knowledge of work in connection with both the games.

Salary according to qualifications Apply with copies of certificates to the

SECRETARY,
1804 Poona Gymkhana Club, Poona.

WANTED a thoroughly qualified Kindergarten Mistress for the Infant Department of the East Indian Railway Aided European Day School at Asansol. Salary Rs. 85 rising by annual increments of Rs. 10 to Rs. 105 per month, and free quarters with sletric lights and fans.—Apply immediately, stating qualifications to THE HONORARY SECRETARY. 1801

WANTED an experienced HEAD DRAUGHTSMAN on a salary of Rs. 60 p.m. on the Temporary Establishment for this office.

2. The candidate should be well up in
   (a) Design of Irrigation works, bridges, etc.
   (b) Estimating.
   (c) Drawing.
3. Certificates of previous service should be attached to application.
4. The application to reach this office on or before the 10th May, 1914.

A. W. HANCKEL.
Executive Engineer,
1792 Lonand District.

WANTED.

OILMANSTORE—WANTED ENERGETIC EUROPEAN to take charge of going concern—good salary to competent men—apply with testimonial stating salary expected to Box No. 440, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2442.

WANTED—FIVE MOTOR CARS to carry goods between Dhulia Railway Station and city on hire for two years lease for the present. Communicate with full particulars to Maharatha Co., 45, Kandewadi, Girgaum. 2492

WANTED in the Gun Carriage Factory, Jubbulpore, an ex-Royal Artillery NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER, a man with clerical experience preferred. Salary Rs. 90 per mensem. Application should be made in own handwriting stating age with copies of testimonials to the SUPERINTENDENT.

E. TOMKINS, Major, R., A.
Offg. Superintendent,
Gun Carriage Factory, Jubbulpore.
29th April 1914. 1826

WANTED a Suboverseer on salary of Rs. 60 per mensem. He must have had experience in setting out and measuring engineering, and building work; the supervision of direct and contract labor, preparation of estimates, a good knowledge of English.

Applications, with copies of testimonials stating age, qualifications and experience are to be sent by post in sealed cover addressed to the undersigned, not later than 12th May.—J. G. ALEXANDER, Municipal Engineer. 1824.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ALPHONSOS Rs. 3—4—8—6—per doz. Pairies Rs. 2—3—4 -8 per doz.

DHOBLE & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay. 2302 b

FOR SALE—Female Panther Cub 6 months' old,Tame. What offer. Apply to Box No. 460, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2495

FOR SALE—in Allahabad the Capital of the United Provinces Central for Delhi and all chief towns a desirable property four acres in extent with large dwelling, renting, and business premises. Suitable for a Raja, Indian gentleman or trade purposes. For particulars address to Box No. 463, "Bombay Chronicle." 2410.

LATEST MODEL OVERLAND MOTOR CARS—We can OFFER balance of stock at very low prices to clear 25-30 h.-p. 4 cylinder, quick detachable rims, fully equipped, silent running. economical upkeep, going at bargain prices. Only a limited number, apply immediately:—

AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY,
35, Medows Street,
1122 Bombay.

FOR SALE— The following carriages, as owner going to Europe shortly.

One Cabriolette (Gig)

One Landaulette made by Fort Coach Factory (Mr. Press)

One Canoe shaped Victoria ordered from England.

All carriages built to order and are in good condition. Apply to

The Secretary,
B. J. Makanji,
2466 -257, Hornby Rd. Fort Bombay.

STEAM LAUNCH FOR SALE.—Composite twin screw launch "RAMESHWARAM."

HULL 90ft. by 18ft. by 7ft. 6in has large cabin and steam windlass.

BOILER 10ft. by 9ft. 6in. 2 furnaces 80 lbs. pressure.

ENGINES compound surface condensing, cylinders 11in. (2) by 19in. stroke 16 in.

This launch now lies off Mazagon, and is open to inspection, on application to

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co,.
Nicol Road, Ballard Pier,
2472 Bombay.

FOR SALE:—VALUABLE BOOKS.

The following Books are for Sale:—

The Century Dictionary Cyclopaedia and Atlas 10 Vols. Rs. 140.

Harmsworths History of the World 8 Vols. Rs. 24.

International Library of (In Cabinet) Famous Literature. 20 Vols. Rs.20

Science in Modern Life. 6 Vols. Rs. 12

The above books can be seen at any time during the day between 8 a. m. and 5 p. m. at the following address:—

G. B. WINTER,
74A, Old Kantwadi,
2475 BANDRA.

TO BE LET.

OFFICE TO LET first floor No. 1 Ash Lane, Fort. Apply to the SECRETARY,

HAJI ZENAL ABEDIN,
2479 Shirazi Trust.

FLORENCE HOUSE, APOLO BUNDER. Very fine FLAT, exceptionally ample accommodation, newly decorated, excellent cuisine and service. Terms moderate. Apply Mrs. MATCHIN (Late Matchin's Hotel.) 2431

WELL Furnished airy room TO LET, Apollo Bunder. Will suit married couple or two Bachelors with or without board. Electric light and fans. Apply to Box No. 525, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1600

LONAVLA—TO LET nice furnished cottage with 3 rooms, bath, lavatory and with 3 rooms, bath, lavatory and kitchen. Healthy hill-side location and view. Apply to

H. CLARKE,
c/o Post Master,
2506 Lonavla.

NOTICES.

WHAT HAPPENS TO MARY.

AFTER admiring LEACH & WEBORNY'S WINDOWS, is now having a costume made. The Handsome REWARD should be sent to A. Sydney Smith. 2500

OTICE.

THE BOMBAY COTTON MUCCADUMS' ASSOCIATION.

INTENDING subscribers are REQUESTED to pay their first year's subscription (from 1st May, 1914) Rs. 250 to Messrs. The Indian Cotton Co., Ld., before 1st June, 1914, as members joining after that date will have to pay an additional Entrance fee to be fixed hereafter.

RAMPERTAP BRIJMOHANDAS & Co.,
2504 Hon. Secy.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of Remittance boxes to the Paper Currency Office, Bombay for two years commencing from 1st August, 1914. For particulars of contract application should be made to the undersigned at the Paper Currency Office, Bombay.

Tenders are also invited for the purchase of used remittance boxes received at the Paper Currency Office, Bombay.

C. A. G. RIVAZ,
Assistant Accountant General,
In charge Paper Currency.
Bombay 27th April 1914. 2476

HINDUSTAN TEA AND FISHERY LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act).

Capital—Rs. 2,00,000.

DIVIDED into 20,000 shares of Rs. 10 each payable in five instalments at an interval of two months.

DIRECTORS—The Hon'ble Mr. Ramani Mohon Das, Tea Planter and Zemindar, Karimganj. Babu Kasi Nath Das, late Superintendent, Bidyanagar and Channighat Tea Gardens, Director, All India Tea and Trading Co. Babu Debendra Nath Data Manager, Kalinagar T. E.

GARDEN—Started on about 4,000 acres of land between Latu and Langai stations on the A. B. Rly. Purchase of running tea concern in the Sylhet District, yielding annual profits of Rs. 15,000 is also being arranged.

FISHERY—Half a dozen big tanks near Itakhola station on the A. B. Rly. arranged. Further tanks and bheels are being taken up. Large number of shares already subscribed. For shares and other particulars please apply to:—

THE NATIONAL TRADING SYNDICATE,
Karimganj Sylhett.

RELIABLE AND RESPECTABLE SHARE SELLING AGENTS ARE WANTED ON LIBERAL COMMISSION. 1512

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration to the property and credits of DOSHI DULLABDAS KHODIDAS of Bombay Kapole Bania Hindu Inhabitant a widower and a cotton broker residing at Barbhaya Mohalla without the Fort .....Deceased.

Parbhodas Jagjiwandas of Bombay Kapole Bania Hindu Inhabitant a private servant residing at Barbhaya Mohalla without the Fort for the use and benefit of the minor Lakhmidas Dullabhdas and limited to the period of his minority .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir Basil Scott. Knight. Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twenty-ninth day of April in the year of our Lord, One thousand nine hundred and fourteen and in the Fourth year of our Reign.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI.

The 29th day of April, 1914.

Messrs. PURNANAND & Co.,
2497 Petitioners' Attorneys.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SECOND HAND MATERIAL AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES, VIZ., RAIL PIECES, CAST AND WROUGHT IRON AND STEEL SCRAP, TYRES AND WHEELS SCRAP AND LEAD SCRAP, BRASS SCRAP IN INGOTS, BRASS BORINGS, ETC.

THE ACTING AGENT is prepared to receive TENDERS at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m., (S.T.), on WEDNESDAY, the 27th May, 1914, for the purchase of above which can be seen on application to the Company's Wharf Superintendent, Wadi Bunder, Assistant Storekeeper, Jhansi, and at this Depot.

TENDERS.—These must be made out in the Company's authorised Forms, which can be had on application to the Undersigned at his Office on payment of Rs. 2 per copy.

TERMS.—A sum equivalent to 10 per cent. of value of the material tendered for (subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,000 and a minimum of Rs. 200 only) must accompany each Tender along with a cash deposit form, which is supplied gratis on application, as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of Conrtact, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit without the Railway having to prove any loss by the transaction. Only cash or currency notes (on which no interest will be allowed), or Government promissory notes will be received as deposits, and if the latter they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or Order."

PAYMENT.—To be made to the Company's Cashier, Bombay, on receipt of acceptance of the offer.

NOTE.—THE AGENT does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

Applicants are requested not to tender for more material than they are able to pay for and remove within one month from the date of acceptance of Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office,
Parel, 30th April, 1914. 262

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IT has been decided to recruit this year one probationer for the Upper Branch of the Revenue Subordinate Service in the Kaira District. Applications are accordingly invited so as to reach the Collector not later than May. 15. The rules for regulating admission to and promotion in the subordinate revenue service will be found published in Government Notification No. 6970 of 4-8-10, Revenue Department printed at page 1202 of the "Bombay Government Gazette," Part I, dated 11-8-10. The applicants should state among other things:—

(a) The date of birth.
(b) Degree of diploma held,
(c) Educational qualifications if no degree or diploma held.
(d) Physique, social position caste and character.

J. GHOSAL,
1900 Collector of Kaira.

THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE PORT OF CALCUTTA.

APPLICATIONS are invited for a post of ASSISTANT in the Audit and Accounts Department on a salary of Rs. 400 rising by annual increments of Rs. 50 to Rs. 600 per mensem.

The selected candidate will be required to enter into an agreement for five years, and during this period his services will be regarded as probationary, but will, if he is subsequently confirmed in the service, count for leave and pension under the ordinary rules laid down in the Civil Service Regulations so far as they have been adopted by the Commissioners. Membership of the Commissioners' Provident Fund will be compulsory.

Applicants must be Members of one of the Societies of Chartered Accountants and must give evidence of having been well trained in the duties of an Auditor and the practical work of an Accountant.

Applications stating full particulars of previous experience, accompanied by copies of testimonials will be received by the Undersigned up to the 15th May, 1914.

N. G. PARK,
1822 Chief Accountant.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE.

Daily Express between Bombay, Delhi, Ferozepore, Sialkot, Lahore, Rawalpindi and Peshawar.

Down. Northern Express. 1, 2, 3.	Stations.		Up. Northern Express. 1, 2, 3.
H. M.			H. M.
21. 0 Dep:	Bombay (Colaba)	Arr:	8.30
20.37 Arr:	Muttra	Dep.	8.45
23.20 ,,	Delhi	,,	6.0
6.48 ,,	Bhatinda	,,	23.43
7.21 ,,	Ferozepore Cantt:	,,	22. 9
8.56 ,,	Lahore Cant: West	,,	20.32
11.17 ,,	Wazirabad	,,	17.50
13.30 ,,	Sialkot (change at Wazirabad)	,,	15.51
12.49 ,,	Jhelum	,,	16.13
15.50 ,,	Rawalpindi	,,	13.32
19.10 ,,	Nowshera	,,	9.47
20.13 ,,	Peshawar Cantt:	,,	8.48

A 1st and 2nd class carriage runs through on this train between Bombay and Saharanpur to the following timings:—

Down. Northern Express. 1, 2, 3.	Stations.		Up. Northern Express. 1, 2, 3
H. M.			H. M.
21. 0 Dep:	Bombay (Colaba)	Arr:	8.30
23 50 ,,	Delhi	,,	4.35
1.23 Arr:	Meerut Cantt:	Dep:	2.13
3.27 ,,	Saharanpur	,,	23. 5

Daily Mail and Fast Passenger Trains between Bombay and Kathiawar via Viramgam.

Down. Gujarat Fast Mail Passenger.	Stations.		Up. Fast Gujarat Passenger Mail.
1, 2, 3. 1, 2, 3.			1, 2, 3. 1, 2, 3.
H. M. H. M.			H. M. H. M.
21.30 21.45 Dep:	Bombay (Colaba)	Arr:	6.45 7.30
21.55 22.14 ,,	Grant Road	,,	6. 6 7. 6
5.11 7.10 Arr:	Baroda	Dep:	21. 0 23.45
7.40 10.20 ,,	Ahmedabad	,,	17.35 21.20
9.40 12.35 ,,	Viramgam (change for Kathiawar).	,,	15.20 19.15

The Fast Passenger trains connect at Baroda with through trains for and from Muttra Junction as follows:—

7.40 Dep:	Baroda ..	Arr:	20.15
6.5 Arr:	Muttra Jn. ..	Dep:	0.20

A Fast Passenger Train will run between Bayana and Agra Fort, connecting with the Up and Down Northern Express trains at Bayana.

Down Northern. Express.			Up Northern Express.
H. M.			H. M.
21'0	Dep.	Bombay (Colaba)	Arr. 8'30
21'25	Arr.	Agra Fort.	Dep. 7'50

Note.—For timings of up trains read from bottom to top of column.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that MISTRI DEWRAN KESHOWJI of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant has contracted for the absolute sale to our clients of the undermentioned two vacant pieces or parcels of vacant land.

All persons having any claim or interest in or to the said two vacant pieces of land or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, mortgage, charge, lease, lien, maintenance, trust or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 57, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim or interest and the same (if any) will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of vacant Government land or ground of the Foras freehold Tenure situate lying and being at Parel outside the Fort of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement two thousand four hundred and fifty seven Square Yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 100 New No. A/12014 and New Survey No. 1a/2871 and assessed by the assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under G. Ward No. 1992 and Street No. 988 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Cursetji Bomanji Panthaki, on or towards the West by the Tulsi Water Pipe Line, on or towards the North by the property of Cassinath Dewji Dhuru and on or towards the South by the property of the Vendor hereinafter secondly described and.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of vacant Government land or ground of the Foras freehold tenure situate lying and being at Parel on the western side of DeLisle Road without the Fort of Bombay containing by admeasurement two thousand eight hundred and fifty Square Yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 99 New No. 12012 and New Survey No. 2/871 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under G Ward No. 1993 Street No. 989 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the ground of Rustomji Dossabhoy, on or towards the West by the ground of Sujao Antonio Kiny, on or towards the North by the land of the Vendor hereinafter first described and on or towards the South by the ground of Sooriaji Boodia Heera Dhunaji and Fazia Hujaji.

The abovementioned two pieces of land are now in the possession and occupation of the Vendor.

Dated this 29th day of April 1914.

EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & Co.,
2473 Purchasers' Attorneys.

NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S. S. "CLEOPATRA" from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the arrival of the Steamer and requested to take immediate delivery of their goods, landed at the Prince's Dock Shed A.

The Company's SURVEYOR, Captain METCALFE, will attend every morning to survey damages.

APPLICATIONS for SURVEYS must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place latest in the MORNING of the SEVENTH DAY.

ALL CLAIMS for shortages and damages must be sent in within ONE MONTH of the Steamer's arrival, or they WILL NOT BE PAID.

W. DENSO,
2507 Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS, COMMISSION AND ABSENTEE'S AGENTS.

No. 53, Medows Street, Fort.

"VENDORS NOT ALLOWED TO BID" SALE.

SALE ON SATURDAY, 9TH MAY, AT 2-30 P.M., (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE, ENGLISH CHAIRS, COLLARD'S ENGLISH PIANO, BRAZIER MOTOR-CAR ETC., ETC.

On SATURDAY, the 9th May, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, and next to Messrs. Tarachand Purshuram Jewellers, the valuable, artistic new designed Teak Black and Mahogany Polished household and Office furniture such as rich tapestry lined drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, glass and panen door almirahs, mirror side board dining table and chairs, dumbwaiter meatsafes, dressing tables, marble and wooden topped wash hand tables, chestes of drawers, writing-tables, ladies chairs, English rocking office and seating chairs, teapoys, double and single beds with matresses, brass and china flower pots, jardiniers, teatrays, Brussels velvet and pile carpets, bicycles, glass and crockery ware etc. etc.

1 400 days clock.

1 English Collard and Collard's piano used for about three or four months, in perfectly good order, original cost Rs. 1,200/-

1 10/12 H.P. Richard Brazier Motor-Car in splendid condition, white and poppish carburettor, Bosch magneto, leather hood, screen etc. etc.

The property of Mrs. E. Burdett proceeding Home and others.

The above will be on view from Wednesday.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers,
53, Medows, Street, Fort.
Bombay, 4th May, 1914.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO THE BUYERS OF PEARLS.

AUCTION SALE OF 947 VALUABLE WHITE BUTTON PEARLS.

Under instruction from the Bombay Merchants Bank Limited, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Bhaichand Karamchand & Co., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of May, 1914, at 3 p.m. (S. T.)), at their room No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort.

947 valuable white Button Pearls about 70 chows and about 297 carrat.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

Pearls open to inspection in the Bank's premises.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 4th May, 1914.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND. Ltd., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,600.

Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife pre-deceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI.

When other remedies fail to cure that headache, here's the cure. Stearns' Headache Cure, headache gone in a few minutes.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

LA SCALA (Ltd.)

6-30 PALACE OF VARIETIES 10

BANDMANN-RICKARDS
Circuit and Coliseum Theatres Co., Colombo.

THIS WEEK'S PROGRAMME
!! TERRIFIC SUCCESS !!
3 THRILLING ACTS 3

MANUEL DE FRA
Marvellous Balancing Act.
MANUEL DE FRA
World's Champion Balancer.

This amazing artiste castes the spell of suspense over his audience and his 'turn' is followed with interest and pleasure by the audience.

Last few Nights of
THE CLEMENDOS TRIO
Wonderful Ground Acrobats, New Tricks.

Also last few Nights of
Mr. F. HAWLEY & Co.
"THE BANDIT."
The most Thrilling Sketch ever staged.
SENSATIONAL & THRILLING.

The Latest "Star Film" Releases from London
Our Pictures Changed Twice Weekly.

Friday Next the Musical Clown
FERRY CORWEY
One of the biggest successes in Australia and for originality cannot be excelled.
PLAN AT ROSE & Co.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

General Manager.....Mr. James McGrath
6-30 TWO SHOWS NIGHTLY **10**
FRANK J. SYDNEY & Co.
The Acrobatic Wonders.
HENRY AND MAY
Comedy Cyclists—Brightest Turn seen in Bombay for Years.
MISS BEATRICE WILLEY
The Sparkling Soubrette with the Sunshine Smile.
A Film Descriptive of
The French Revolution
"THE CHEVALIER DE MAISON—ROUGE"

Two Most Thrilling Star Films
AT THE
OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE.
"Ida: The Queen of the Air"
4000 ft. Long.
AND
"The Lost Illusion."
THE MOST SURPRISING FEATS ON WIRE WITHOUT SAFETY NET.
COMMENCING FROM TO-NIGHT.
Every Saturday & Sunday, Matinee, with Valuable Prizes.
5-15 to 6-45 and Every Night 7 to 8-30; 9 to 10-30 and 11 to 12-30 (S.T.)
Sandhurst Road.
Telephone No. 1266.
PRICES HALF.

A WOMAN'S DARING FEAT.
JUMPS INTO THE NIAGARA FALLS!
SAVES A DROWNING CHILD!
The most Sensational and Thunderstriking Spectacle ever witnessed, to be seen.
To-Night! At To-Night!
AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.
In a Unique Picture Drama
"THE DIVER"
Featuring one of the most thrilling acts ever filmed.
TWO OTHER SPLENDID DRAMAS. A BRIGHT AND EXHILERATING PROGRAM. DON'T FAIL, TO PAY A VISIT,
3 Shows nightly—7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, 10 to 11-15.
Saturday & Sunday. Prize Show— 5-30 to 6-45. Extra Show—11-15 to 12-30.
Charni Road. FILMS FOR SALE OR HIRE. Tel. NO. 1271.

The Indian Succession Act
FOR
STUDENTS and PRACTITIONERS
BY
P. L. PARUCK, B.A., L.L.M.
Attorney-at-Law, High Court, Bombay.

The only book of its kind for students going in for the LL. B. and others examinations in with copious instructions at the end of each subjects.

All the recent cases on the subject decided between 1900 and 1913 by the High Court of Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Allahabad, and by the Privy Council including important Chancery cases cited and incorporated.

WITH AN APPENDIX.

containing the full text of the Indian Succession Act, the Hindu Wills Act, the Parsi Intestate Succession Act, etc., etc.

Price, Rs. 5.

Ramchandra Govind & Son
BOOKSELLERS
Kalbadev Road, BOMBAY.

OPINIONS.

"Bombay Law Report—"The Indian Succession Act is one of the Acts which, as to certain important portions thereof, is very difficult for beginners to understand. We have to congratulate Mr. Paruck upon his commentary on the Succession Act which we feel no doubt will be very useful to students and also to practitioners. The arrangement is a very happy one, and the only one suited for a clear exposition of some of the difficult rules contained in the Act. The leading cases are given in the form of illustrations, and the point of distinction between the Succession Act, the Probate and Administration Act and the Hindu Wills Act have all been noted in their appropriate places. We do not know of any work on the subject better suited to the requirements of students and young practitioners."

Free! Free!! Free!!!
Rai Shaheb Dr. K.C. Das
HEALTH LITERATURE
The most up-to-date Science of Health for Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:—
THE SWASTHYA SAHAI PHARMACY,
30/2 Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

WORLD'S GREATEST PLEASURE
is to enjoy the advantages of perfect health. Many young men often betake themselves to various vices that break down the health and very soon render them fit for nothing but the sick-bed. Isn't it a sad thing?

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS
is the only safe and reliable remedy for all diseases resulting from youthful indulgences. It tones up the entire nervous system.

It imparts wonderful strength and vigour by increasing and purifying the blood and preventing waste.

It is invaluable in weak digestion and constipation. In short, it supplies everything that a man should have.

Price: Re. 1 for a box of 32 pills.
Write to-day:—Vaidya Shastri
MANISAHNKER GOVINDJI.
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY.
Jamnagar Kathiawar.

Flooring Tiles, Marble M
hants and Contractors.
GAZDAR & Co.,
Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.
28 CHURCH-GATE ST. Fort
BOMBAY.
Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urin
Bath-room Fittings, etc.,

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1797.
FIRE, MARINE & ACCIDENT.
PHŒNIX ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1782.
FIRE & MARINE.
BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
WESTERN (MARINE) ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
WORLD MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

As General Agents for the above First Class English Offices we are accepting
Fire, Marine and Accident business.
Applications for rates and terms will receive our prompt attention.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
General Agents
GRAHAM'S BUILDING,
Fort.

STANDARD OIL CO., OF NEW YORK.

MARSHALL'S BUILDING.
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg	6 0 2	per case
White Rose 150 deg	5 12 2	per case.
Chester Brand 125 deg	5 2 2	per case.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg	5 0 2	per case.
Tiger Brand 125 deg	4 15 2	per case.
Monkey Brand 125 deg	4 15 2	per case.
White Camelia 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0	per 2 tins
Camel Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0	per 2 tins
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0	per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in bulk	3 12 0	per 8 Imp. galns.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malbar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost a haulage. Chage for cooly hire on Case Oil is in proportion to the distance.

In all casee oil sold by Standard Oil Co., of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla, Andheri and Thana Agents add one anna to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application to—
THE MANAGER

IRISH SOAP
(M'CLINTON'S).

Made from pure Vegetable Oils and the Ash of Plants, thus it may truly be said that it is Nature's Soap.

When used it has the most soothing and delightful effect on the skin

A remedy to those suffering from Rash or Hives.

A boon and a blessing in the hot weather for Prickly-heat.

TRY A CAKE.

LEOPOLD & Co.,
DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
Apollo Bunder, BOMBAY.

THE
ROYAL YAKUTI.
(ANANG VILAS.)

THIS YAKUTI or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine We would not like to blow the French horn as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani Medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength, and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No PARHEZ necessary.

Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, RAJKOT. KATHIAWAR.

When you go visiting—don't have a headache, and be out of sorts. Carry Stearns' Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 3.

Practically no rain is reported this morning. Hot weather conditions have intensified North-west India and the temperature is now more than ten degrees above the normal in the northern side, the West Punjab, North-west Frontier Province, departure from normal being most cases greater in minimum than in maximum temperature.

Forecast:—Thunderstorms probable in most parts of the country.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 2nd May 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the south-eastern districts and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is generally in excess.

The United Provinces.—Local thundershowers have occurred; Cawnpore has had 0.50" and Allahabad 0.19". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is damper than usual. Temperature is in excess in the extreme western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded at Karachi and clear elsewhere. Temperature is in excess except at Karachi. The maximum temperature in the shade at Jacobabad was 121.1 deg. F. yesterday.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Both day and night temperatures are in excess in Central India West. Day temperature is above normal also at Deesa and Bhavnagar Para.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Temperature is generally in excess.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded in the north Konkan and moderately clouded in the south Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum records 0.16" of rain during a thunderstorm. Skies are clear or very lightly clouded in the northern half of the division and lightly to moderately clouded in the southern half. Humidity is in excess at Poona and Belgaum and normal or in defect elsewhere. Maximum temperature is in excess at some stations.

General Remarks.—Local thundershowers have occurred in Malabar, the Madras and the south Bombay Deccan and in the United Provinces.

Some thunderstorms are likely in Malabar and the south Bombay Deccan and a few dust or thunderstorms in the Central and the United Provinces and the adjacent parts of east Rajputana. A few showers are possible in the south Konkan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on SATURDAY, the 2nd of May 1914.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hour.	Rainfall. Total 1st Dec. to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st Dec. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire						
Do. (1st)	89.2	74.4	46	..	11.55	—0.61
Jask	97.2	82.4	55	..	4.54	0.47
Muskat						
Do. (1st)	106.0	86.1	50	..	2.41	—1.20
PUNJAB—						
Multan						
Rawalpindi	101.6	68.0	49	..	15.77	5.67
Lahore	110.4	79.6	53	..	4.49	0.78
Sirsa	112.5	86.8	46	..	2.99	0.98
Ambala	105.7	86.6	49	..	3.25	—2.66
Delhi	108.6	82.8	57	..	1.56	—1.62
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	112.1	85.3	57	..	0.88	—0.94
Mainpuri	107.9	82.4	61	..	2.79	0.26
Jhansi						
Cawnpore	103.0	77.1	75	0.50	2.08	—0.04
Allahabad	103.6	74.7	64	0.19	2.17	—0.11
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobad	121.1	79.8	43	..	2.45	1.19
Karachi	89.0	79.9	87	..	2.11	0.52
Ajmer	108.0	89.3	29	..	2.72	1.22
Jaipore	115.2	86.8	25	..	0.87	—0.76
Kotah	115.6	91.6	26	..	1.20	—0.09
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	105.8	68.8	81	..	1.01	0.45
Dwarka	88.9	80.0	87	..	0.38	—0.30
Veraval	84.7	78.8	87	..	0.11	—0.38
Rajkot	108.4	75.(	76	..	0.08	—0.46
Bhavnagar Para	112.4	77.4	46	..	0.04	—0.55
Surat	94.3	75.(	72	..	0.04	—0.35
Ahmedabad	110.6	77.1	52	..	0.09	—0.33
Deesa	112.5	76.6	46	..	0.16	—0.42
Neemuch	109.4	82.1	46	..	0.14	—0.78
Indore	108.1	83.1	57	..	0.70	—0.34
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	109.8	82.9	42	..	7.48	4.62
Saugor	101.6	81.2	58	..	2.20	—0.42
Hoshangabad	111.1	87.4	3(	..	2.52	0.61
Khandwa	111.0	84.5	32	..	0.30	—1.00
Akola	111.1	85.(	24	..	1.06	—1.15
Amraoti	110.0	81.6	28	..	2.13	—0.17
Nagpur	111.4	83.7	32	..	5.09	1.91
Chanda	111.7	84.(	31	..	4.89	1.44
Raipur	110.2	82.4	41	..	4.71	1.84
KONKAN—						
Bombay	90.7	80.2	78	..	0.15	—0.50
Ratnagiri	91.5	79.9	73	..	..	—0.84
Mormugao	93.1	81.2	70	..	0.14	—1.94
Karwar	90.7	80.4	78	..	0.03	—2.47
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	110.(	76.3	26	..	0.08	—0.94
Ahmednagar	105.8	71.6	3(	..	0.22	—1.57
Poona	104.8	71.6	51	..	0.04	—1.72
Sholapur	107.1	78.8	41	..	0.28	—1.96
Bijapur	104.1	73.2	40	0.01	0.29	—2.08
Belgaum	95.8	70.6	77	0.16	2.38	—1.69
Aurangabad	107.2	77.4	35	..	0.09	—1.45
Nizamabad (Indur)	110.0	82.4	31	..	0.47	—2.26
Hyderabad	106.5	76.2	56	0.05	0.46	—2.77
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	92.6	71.1	71	0.94	2.02	—2.99
Calicut	90.8	77.1	79	..	5.04	—6.08
Cochin	94.2	78.2	68	.24	5.46	—11.51
Colombo	89.1	73.5	91	.58	38.02	—0.50
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	95.0	74.9	65	0.08	1.01	—6.56
Bellary	106.2	75.8	64	..	0.83	—2.56
Cuddapah	103.7	64.4	67	0.19	1.67	—1.73
Madras	95.6	78.8	76	..	30.78	9.72
Bangalore	98.3	71.0	51	..	4.18	—1.60
Coimbatore	103.6	73.2	78	..	4.87	—2.73
Trichinopoly	103.6	81.4	78	..	11.94	6.64
Negapatam	92.9	82.3	76	..	33.50	23.34

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

'The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 2nd May 1914 was 30·078 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the steam at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
BOMBAY, 1st April 1914.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	..Inches.	29.766
Temperature of Air	..degrees	85.6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	.. "	79.9
Dew Point	.. "	78.1
Relative humidity of Air	.. "	0.785
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)		1.6
Maximum temperature of Air	..degrees	90.7
Minimum do do	.. "	81.2
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		SSW,S,WSW,WNW.
Movement of Wind do	.. ..	miles 172

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tide in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	HIGH WATER. Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time	LOW WATER. Depth on Sill
	May.	h m	ft. in	May	h m	ft. in
M	4	m 5 29	28 10	4	m 0 4	20 7
		6 28 a	25 9		m 11 29	19 0
Tu	5	m 6 58	24 6	5	m 6 14	19 6
		7 32 a	26 2		0 57 a	19 0
W	6	m 8 18	25 9	6	m 2 3	18 1
		8 29 a	26 9		2 11 a	18 9
H	7	m 9 20	27 2	7	m 2 49	16 7
		9 20 a	27 4		3 2 a	8 3
F	8	m 10 14	28 5	8	m 3 33	15 3
		10 8 a	27 9		4 4 a	18 0

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

May	4 (Monday)	,, 6h. 10m.	,, 7h. 2 m.
,,	5 (Tuesday)	,, 6h. 9m.	,, 7h. 2 m.
,,	6 (Wednesday)	,, 6h. 9m.	,, 7h. 2 m.
,,	7 (Thursday)	,, 6h. 8m.	,, 7h. 2 m.
,,	8 (Friday)	,, 6h. 8m.	,, 7h. 3m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—New Moon, April 25th, 4h. 51·9m p.m.; First Quarter, May 3rd 11h. 59·0m. a.m.; Full Moon, 10th, 3h. 0·8m. a.m.; Last Quarter, 17th, 3h 2·4 a.m.

AN EAST AFRICAN CAVE.

WONDERFUL PIECE OF CRAFTMANSHIP.

Strange rumours have always been current in Mombasa to the effect that an underground passage some 600 yards in length extends from the Fort to Ras Serani, with entrances at each of these places. No serious attempt had hitherto been made to investigate the place mentioned. A correspondent of the "Leader of British East Africa" (says "South Africa") investigated what proved to be a cavern. He says:—"We reached the entrance to the cave, which we found was situated about 20 yards from the edge of the cliff, the tide at the time being about dead water. We lit our lanterns, buttoned up our coats, and proceeded to examine the entrance. This revealed a wonderful piece of craftsmanship, —an opening out sheer into the solid coral to a depth of some 40 feet, on one side of which a stairway is formed,—and in Indian file we cautiously descended this moss-grown causeway. We found that this shaft narrowed considerably as it reached the bottom, until finally we came to a passage which opened downwards, like a manhole, with only sufficient space to allow one man to squeeze through at a time. Carefully we let ourselves down through this hole, gripping the sides of the entrance with our elbows and cautiously groping with our feet lest we might happen to tread on some unwary serpent, or, losing our foothold, be hurled ingloriously into the unlighted abyss. At length we gained a footing, and when we got accustomed to the light of the lanterns found ourselves in a huge underground chamber of considerable area, but only about 5ft. high on the average. We ascertained that the entrance by which we came was situated practically in the centre of the cave, which widened out to a great extent on either side. Here and there low-hanging boulders of jagged coral would abruptly arrest our progress through the cave by violent contact with our helmets, which undoubtedly saved us from what would otherwise have proved nasty scalp wounds. A passage stretched in the direction of the sea, and, proceeding along this in a crouching attitude, we noted that it narrowed down to a diminutive opening in the face of the cliff, through which a ray of light stredmed into the otherwise dark interior. After some careful scrambling we reached the opening and found that a channel large enough for a row boat to pass through was formed into the cave from the outer ocean, and even at low tide there was a good depth of water here. The next hour or so was devoted to a minute search of every creek and cranny in the hope of finding the reputed entrance to the passage supposed to lead to the Fort, but not the sligtest trace of entrance could be found anywhere. We closely examined the rock in the floor of the cave, thinking that perhaps a fall of cliff had blocked up any passage there might have been; but we ascertained beyond a shadow of a doubt that the entrance to the tunnel, if ever there was such a thing, was not here. As there remained the probability of the opening to the tunnel being outside the cave we retraced our steps to the sea exit, and ,undressing, swam out through the passage and carefully surveyed the cliff immediately outside, but with no result. We ascertained that the tide at high water rises almost to the roof, and that it would be impossible to reach the shore exit at half tide, so, dreading the possibility of our being cut off by the now flowing current we hastened to replace some of our clammy garments and were soon climbing up the stairway to the outer world, where we completed our dressing. The cave with its stone carved entrance is situated near the lighthouse and close to Fort St. Joseph, and our opinion is that it was probably used in ancient days as a landing-stage for this part of the island. Owing to its hidden position very many of the residents of Mombasa have not yet even visited the cave, which we think is well worthy of classification with the other sights of Mombasa, and certainly worth the trouble of a visit."

Miss T. M. Mergler, to whom the Home Missionary Society of India mainly owes its origin, has resigned the Secretaryship or the Society. This Society, it will be remembered, was originally the Women's Home Missionary Society. Miss Mergler's successor is Captain W. J. Clifford of Calcutta.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

May 2rd.

S. S. Colaba	Ross	Calcutta April 24
S. S. Linga	Cutbush	Karachi April 30

DEPARTURES

May 2nd.

S.S. Castalia	Mitchell	Marseilles & Liverpool
S.S. Purnea	Piggott	Durban & Co
S.S. Rangoon Maru	Kamoshita	Kobe & Co
S.S. Caledonia	Dowell	London

May 3rd.

S.S. Fazilka	Rose	Negapatam
S.S. Hallamshire	True	Kobe & Co
S.S. Sardar	Week	Persian Gulf

The following vessels began to load on Saturday.

Steamer Dwarka	for	Persian Gulf
,, Persian	for	London
,, Perlak	for	Rangoon

S. S. Colaba.—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Colaba 3,898 tons Captain J. W. Ross arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta which port she had left on April 24 with a cargo of coal.

S. S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Linga 951 tons Captain H. M. Cutbush arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi which port she had left on April 30 with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Castalia:—The steamer Castalia 4,082 tons Captain G. Mitchell sailed on Saturday for Marseilles and Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Purnea:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Purnea 2,126 tons Captain H. G. Piggott sailed on Saturday for Durban etc. with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Rangoon Maru:—The Japan Line steamer Rangoon Maru 3,316 tons Captain Y. Kamoshita sailed on Saturday for Kobe etc. with a general cargo.

S. S. Caledonia:—The P. and O. S. N. Coy's steamer Caledonia 3,429 tons Captain E. R. Dowell sailed on Saturday for London, with mail a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Fazilka:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Fazilka 2,697 tons Captain J. K. Rose sailed on Sunday for Negapatam with ballast.

S. S. Hallammshire:—The steamer Hallamshire 2,856 tons Captain. True, sailed on Sunday for Kobe etc., with a general cargo.

S. S. Sardar:—The steamer Sardar 1,239 tons Captain M. Week sailed on Sunday for Persian Gulf with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Malda:—The B.I.S.N. Coy's s.s Malda left London on the afternoon of the 2nd instant

S. S. Chanda:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's s.s. Chanda arrived at Suez of the morning of the 1st May.

S. S. Clan:—The Clan Line s.s. Clan Macnaughton arrived London on the morning of the 1st instant.

S.S. Chinkoa:—The B. I.S.N. Coy's s.s. Chinkoa left London on the Afternoon of 2nd May.

S. S. Chyebassa:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's s.s. Chyebassa left Suez on the morning of 2nd May.

S. S. Chyebassa:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's s.s. Cheyebassa left Port Said on the afternoon of 1st May.

Saturday, May 2rd, 1914,
P DOCK.

SHED STEAMER	CAPT.	AGENTS
B Markgraf	Schade	A. S. & Co
C. & R. Othello	Turn	J. F. & Co.
D & E. Chakdata	Macfayden	M. M. & Co
F Clan Ferguson	Jones	W. & A. G & Co.
H Khoroon	Hannah	T. M. & Co
M Begum	Atkin	T. M. & Co
N. Coniston Water	Simpson	T. M. & Co
O. Digral	Donovan	W. & A. G & Co.
P Adalia	Perry	J. F. & Co
Q Rahmani	Cusack	T. M. & Co
V. DOCK.		
5, Exford	Donaran	J. M. & Co
6 Colonial	Whidborne	K. N & Co
7 Warturn	Knill	W. & A.G. & Co
8 Red Italia	Pesuett	Rubattino Line
9 City of Baroda	Mason	K. N. & Co
10 & 11. Devania	Hickey	P. & O. S. N. & Co
12 & 13 Rhodesia	Couch	Kelli Bros.
14. Cape Finisterre	Wilson	J. F. & Co
15 Havraise	Saluds	J. M. & Co
ALEXANDRA DOCK.		
1 Persia	Bradshaw	P. & O. S. N. Co
4 Austria	Cosulich	A. L. S. N. Co
4 Highland Monarch	Scott	J. M. & Co
5 St. Veronica	Stabb	J. F. & Co
6 Ganga	Garwood	P. & O. S. N. & Co
7 Quilca	Foss	M. M. & Co
10. Tauyabi	Kaas A. M.	Leew & Co
HARBOUR WHARF.		
Homayun	Courtens	T. M. & Co
M. W. D. D.		
Dwarka	Moxon	M. M. & Co
H. W. A. D.		
Bahrein	Ternel	Arab Steamer
Buyo Maru	Moriss	S. W. & Co
OFFSIDE.		
M Clan Sinclair	Smith	J. F. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Aviemoor	Koefod	T. Jeewandas & Co
Clan Macnell	Higgens	T. M. & Co
Clan Macdouyall	Price	J. F. & Co
Clematis	Gunn	J. M. & Co
Corsinia	Premuda	W. & A. G. & Co
Crostafels	Scheider	W. & A. G. & Co
Cleopatra	Nardo	A. L. S. N. Co
City of Birmingham	Haughton	K. N. & Co
Colaba	Ross	M. M. & Co
Den of Ewnie	White	K. N. & Co
Etonian	Davies	T. M. & Co
Gutenfels	Fischbeck	W. & A. G. & Co
Hellas	Berg	P. F. C. & Co
Ionus	Carey	M. M. & Co
Karachi Maru	Christiansen	N. Y. K.
Lingula	Lane	M. M. & Co
Linga	Cutbush	M. M. & Co
Manin	Fenuary	V. S. N. Co
Orangmoor	Moffet	D. N & Sons
Perlak	Guttes	I. B. P & Co
Queen Amelie	Mcaay	W. & A. G. & Co
Rotohentels	Kishetin	W. & A. G. & Co
Rhodesia	Couch	Kelli Br.
Rosslyn	Fishley	W. & A. G. & Co
Sumatra	Potter	P. & O. S. N Co
Silverdale	Mc Leod	
Zoroastrian	Ostrome	A. Y. & Co

FOOD PROBLEM SOLVED.
NUCOLINE.
Vegetable Butter-Ghee!

Nucoline is cheaper and purer than Bombay Ghee. It is used all over the world by Hotels, Confectioners, Biscuit Manufacturers and thousands of families.

Analysed by the Bombay Municipality and declared to be pure and wholesome.

PRICE Rs. 3-8-0 FOR A 7-Lb Tin.

Sole Agents—**BAHMUKAND RAY & CO.**
Ismail Buildings, Church Gate Street, Fort, **BOMBAY.**
Sub-Agents-Shroff Bros. Opp. Whiteaways, Fort, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

THE MONEY MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, May 1st.

Exchange on London at Paris Fcs. 25.15unchgd.
Rentes 3 % .. ..86¾—¼
Berlin Cheques on London .. .. 20.47½—½
Bar Silver Spot .. .. 27 3.16—1.16
Bar Silver 2 months hence .. 27 3.16—1.16
Closing Tone of silver:—Steady with small buyers.
Rupee Paper 3½ % .. .. 63⅞unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 d-st. (Bank buying Rate) .. .. .. ½ 13.16unchgd
Discount, Bank of England Rate 3 % since 29th January 1914.
Council Bills—Extra allotments Bills on Madras Rs. 2,80,000 @.. .. ¼ 1.16
3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan) 88½unchgd.
Discount Bank Bills 3 m-st. .. ..2½—1.16
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m-st 2 13.16plu1.16
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 months 3½unchgd.
„ „ „ „ 6 „ 3⅝unchgd.
Bar Gold (per oz.) 77.9¼
Interest day to day loans .. 1⅝unchgd.
„ 7 day market loans .. .. 1⅞—½

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay £40,000
Gold Bar to Bombay £260,000

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, Thursday 30th.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS for the week ending yesterday show the following results:

Other Securities £ 42,500,000 Inc. 1,300,000
Notes and Gold £26,300,000 Dec. 400,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, May 1st.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports .. 14,000
„ Exports to Great Britain .. 1,000
„ „ to Continent 12,000
Futures at New York July .. ..12.29—6
Futures at New York Oct. 11.63 new position
Declined owing to unfavorable cotton goods situation and to Bearish week end statistics.
Spot Cotton at New York .. 13.00unchgd
Spot Cotton at New Orleans .. 13⅛unchgd.
Tone of Spot Cotton:—steady.
Futures at New Orleans July .. ..12.64—5
Futures at New Orleans Oct. 11.65 new position
Fair Rio Cofee (No. 7 quality) . 8¾unchgd.
Demand Bills 4.87½unchgd
Silver Commercial Bars .. .. 59⅛—⅛
Week's Receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports 76,000
„ Exports to Great Britain .. 23,000
„ „ to France and Continent 37,000
„ „ to Japan 1,000
Stock of Cotton at U.S. Ports 675,000
Stock of Cotton at Interior Ports .. 427,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, May 1st.

Bales.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool .. 6,000
„ Sales on Spec. & for Exp. 1,000
„ Sales of East Indian .. 100
Tone of Liverpool Cotton. Spot:—quiet easier.
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures quiet
Tone of Manchester Market steady with a moderate demand.
Mid. Americans .. .. 7.26—9
Egyptian F.G.F. .. .. 9.05unchgd.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time) ..July 12.33—2
New position ..Oct. 11.66
New York Official noon call ..July 12.33—2
New position ..Oct. 11.67
New Orleans 10 a.m. .. ..July 12.68—1
New position ..Oct. 11.71

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day'sprice
M.J.	6.89	6.85
J.J.	6.79	6.75
J.A.	6.76	6.73
A.S.	6.63	6.60
S.O.	6.44	6.41
O.N.	6.35	6.31
N.D.	6.28	6.25
D.J.	6.26	6.23
J.F.	6.26	6.23
F.M.		6.23

LIVERPOOL COTTON GOODS.

Grey Shirtings 39″ by 37½-38 yards 16 by 12—8lbs. Red Heading 7.7
Grey Shirtings 44″ by 39 yards 14 by 13—8lbs. 8-1
White Nainsooks 28″ by 18 yards 16
White Mills 23″ by 18 yards 14 by 12 green ends 2.0¾
by 13 to 16—15 Range 2.8½
Cloth Gunnis's 36″ G. 20 cif. 2.10½
40's Bannermills Twist 11⅞
Geo. Mayalls Yarns 11¼
F.G.F. Tinnivelly cif Liverpool .. 5⅝
Buyers or sellers . .. .Buyers.
Months .. .. May.
Water Twist American 30's 10½
„ „ „ 40's 11⅜
Mule „ „ 40's 11¼
„ „ „ 50's 12⅜
„ „ „ 60's 14¼
„ „ Egyptian 40's 16
„ „ „ 50's 16½
„ „ „ 60's 17½

Tone "Dhootees" and "Shirtings" moderate business at firm rates.
Tone "Cloths" steady prices firm.
Weft American 54's 11½
Weft Egyptian 80's 17
Tone "Yarns" .. ..Quiet.
Weft Egyptian 32's 12
Twist 32's W.T.C. 10⅛
„ 32's B. 10⅝
„ 36's W.T.C. 10⅝
„ 36's B. 10⅞
„ 42's 11½
„ American 60's 14¾
„ Egyptian 60's 16¾
„ „ 80's 20⅜

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, May 1st.

Bales.

Total Actual Export 6,000
„ Forwarded 80,000
„ Imports 41,000
„ Stock 1,158,000
Stock of Cotton in London:— .. 5150
Coconada Fair Red cif. London .. 4⅝
Coconada Ginned cif London.. .. 4 11.16
Western good cif. London 4⅞

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORT.

London, May 1st.

WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F May-June; London done 37½plus ⅛
F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. May-June; London sellers firm 37
South American Rozario Santa Fe—60lbs. sellers April-May; easier unchanged 33
Barletta Russo—60 lbs. sellers May; easier 33⅛—1
New South Wales sellers April-May; unchanged 36½

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416lbs. 85 % ex-Ship May-June; Antwerp sellers unchanged 53
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship New Terms May-June; Dunkirk sellers unchanged 54½
Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship New Terms May-June; Dunkirk sellers quiet but steady 49¾—1
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship May-June; Dunkirk sellers quiet 51 plus ¼
Linseed Calcutta New Terms May-June London, done quiet 48.9—3d
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) May-June (New months) Hamburg sellers quiet 44⅝
Yesterday April-May; Hamburg sellers dull 43¾
Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) May-June; Hull done firm unchanged £5-15-0

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B. £63¾—¼
Copper Braziers £77¾—¼
Yellow Metal unchanged 6¾
Bar Iron, Belgian No. 2. ordinary Sizes F.O.B. Antwerp 4-7-6—6d
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 % F.O.B. Liverpool unchanged 11-0-0
Basic Steel Bars, Belgian C. I. F. India 5-0-0—1s 3d

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal value unchanged 11

SUGAR.

German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) sellers June-August; quiet unchanged 12.8¼
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India Nominal.
German Beet-root 88 % sellers May 9.4¼—¼d
German Beet-root 88 % sellers Oct.-Dec.; 9.8—¼
Opened quiet closed steady
E.A.R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India sellers May-August; steady very little doing unchanged 13.3¾
Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta value unchanged 11.2½
Maurtius Crystals C. & F. Bombay value quiet unchanged 11.1½
Raw Java Nos. 16-18 C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec.; value unchanged 10.7½
Raw Java C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec.; value unchanged 10.9
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec.; value unchanged 11.9¾
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec.; value Market remains extremely quiet unchanged 11.11½

RUBBER.

Para Rubber May-June; Buyers quiet but steady unchanged 2.11¼

SKINS.

Sheep skin sale opened today with a fair demand.
Sheep skins Madras prime:—steady a penny higher.
Sheep skins Madras medium:—A penny higher.
Sheep skins Bombay:—par to a penny lower.

THE MONEY MARKET.

London, May 2nd.

Consols 2½ % 75½
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs. 25.13½—1½
Rentes 3 % .. .. 86½—¼
Berlin Cheques on London .. 20.47½unchgd.
Bar Silver Spot .. .. ..27 3.16unchgd.
Bar Silver 2 months hence ..27 3.16unchgd.
Closing Tone of silver:—Quiet steady.
Rupee Paper 3½ % .. .. ..63 13.16—1.16
Exchange on India 30 d-st. (Bank buying Rate) .. .. ..½13.16 unchgd.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 3% since 29th January 1914.
3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan) 88½unchgd.
Discount Bank Bills 3 m-st. .. 2½unchgd
„ Indian Bank Bills 6m-st 2 13.16unchgd.
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 months 3½unchgd.
„ „ „ „ 6 „ 3⅝unchgd.
Bar Gold (per oz.) 77.9¼
Interest day to day loans .. 1⅝unchgd.
„ 7 day market loans .. 1⅞unchgd.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, May 2nd.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports .. 12,000
„ Exports to Great Britain .. 14,000
„ „ to Continent 12,000
Futures at New York July .. ..12.23—6
Futures at New York Oct. .. ..11.59—4
Declined owing to bear pressure and liquidation and advanced partially on covering.
Spot Cotton at New York .. 13.00unchg.
Spot Cotton at New Orleans .. .. 13—⅛
Tone of Spot Cotton:—Steady.
Futures at New Orleans July .. ..12.62—2
Futures at New Orleans Oct. .. ..11.62—3
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 8¾unchgd.
Demand Bills .. .. .. 4.87½plus ⅛
Silver Commercial Bars. .. 59⅛unchgd.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, May 2nd.

Bales.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool .. 4,000
„ Sales on Spec. & for Exp. 300
„ Imports 4,000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton. Spot:—dull-easier.
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures quiet steady.
Mid. Americans .. .. 7.25—1
Egyptian F.G.F. 9.05unchgd

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.
M.J. .....6.84—1
J.J. .....6.74—1
J.A. .....6.72—1
A.S. .....6.59—1
S.O. .....6.40—1
O.N. .....6.30—1
N.D. .....6.24—1
D.J. .....6.22—1
J.F. .....6.22—1

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, May 2nd

Bale

Total in Sight 13,800,000
Egyptian Visible Supply 354,000
East Indian Visible Supply 333,000
American Visible Supply 3,229,000
Other Visible Supply 179,000
Total Sales 56,000
East Indian Sales 400
Total Speculation 4,000
Total Export 2,000
East Indian Stock 27,000
„ „ Forwarded 3,800
„ „ Actual Export 600
„ „ Imports 4,000
„ „ Speculation 100
American Afloat.. 110,000
East Indian Afloat 21,000
Total Afloat 155,000

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORT.

London, May 2nd.

WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F May-June; London Buyers unchgd. 37¼
F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. May-June; London sellers firm unch gd. 37
South American Rozario Santa Fe—60lbs. sellers April-May; firmer 33½plus ½
Barletta Russo—62½lbs. sellers May; firmer 34plus ½
New South Wales sellers May firmer 34

SEEDS.

Rapeseed. Yellow Cawnpore 416lbs. 85 % ex-Ship May-June; Antwerp sellers 53½plus ½
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship New Terms May-June; Dunkirk sellers 54½plus ½
Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship New Terms May-June; Dunkirk sellers firmer unchanged 49¾
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship May-June; Dunkirk value firm unchgd. 51
Linseed Calcutta May-June; London Buyers quiet 49plus 3d
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) May-June; Hamburg done firm 45½plus ⅝
Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) May-June; Hull sellers firm 5-12-6—2s 6d

SUGAR.

German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) sellers June-August; steady only small biz 12.6plus ¼d
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India Oct.-Dec.; nomibnal nothing doing 12
German Beet-root 88 % sellers May 9.4½plus ¼
German Beet-root 88 % sellers Oct.-Dec.; 9.8½plus ½
Very steady moderate biz.
E.A.R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India sellers May-August; steady unchgd. 13.3½
Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta value unchanged 11.2½
Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Bombay value quiet unchanged 11.1½
Raw Java Nos. 16-18 C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec.; value unchanged 10.7½
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec.; value unchanged 10.9
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec.; value unchanged 11.9¾
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec.; value no business unchanged 11.11½

RUBBER.

Para Rubber sellers May-June; quiet 2.11½plus ¼

BOMBAY MARKETS

Bombay, 2nd May 1914.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE

Packages.	Rs.	From	Banks.
253 bars silver	5,25,000	London	Yokohama.
40 „ „	75,000	„	Chartered.
185 „ „	3,75,000	„	Eastern.
18 „ „	37,500	„	Mercantile.
77 „ „	1,50,000	„	International.
216* „ „	3,32,000	Shanghai	Yokohama

* Imported on 14th April 1914.

EXCHANGE.

The Market is quiet with little business passing either way.

We quote:—

BANKS SELLING—	s	d.
T. T. ready	..1 4	
D D. mail	..1 4	1-32
T T. forward. to June July..	..1 3	31-32
BANKS BUYING—		
Private D D. ready	..1 4	3-32
Credits 3 m-s ready	..1 4	3-16
„ „ forward, June ..	..1 4	5-32
„ „ 6 m-s ready ..	..1 4	5-16
France 3 m-s reads		170¼
Marks „ „		138¼
60 days Hongkong		143½
„ „ Shanghai.		194
„ „ Japan		149½

BULLION.

Bar Silver in London was 1/16 down at 27 3/16 both for ready and forwards. The local Market is steady and rates are unchanged. A moderate business has been done.

	Rs.	a.	p.
We quote:—			
English bar gold 24	2	6	
Australian bar gold 24	1	6	
Sovereigns.....15	0	0	
Silver (cum duty) ready 78	8	0	
1st Settlement 78	7	0	
2nd Settlement 78	11	0	

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by Rail on 30th April 1914.

	Bars	Ounces
G. I. P. Railway.....757*		876,620
B. B & C. I. Railway 27		32,400

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Paper Market presented a depressed tone to-day and a drop of about anna one was reported in quotations. The Market opened at Rs. 95-11 gradually declined and closed at Rs. 95-10 (sellers) for the 29th May delivery.

The rates in Calcutta stood as follows at 5 p.m.

Ready Rs. 95-15.
Forward Rs. 95-13.
Tone.—Steady.

4 per cent Port Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 101-8 (short dated.)

SHARES.

The Cotton Mill Shares Market stood firm to-day and a fair amodnt of business was reported during the course of the day.

Fazulbhai to Rs. 465 x.d. Kohinoors were in demand at Rs. 742-8.

Madhavji changed hands at Rs. 1,050.

Swadeshi were quoted at Rs. 1,440 x.d. and Central 1,835.

Swans changed hands at Rs. 257-8. Bombay Electric Tram ordinary shares were in demand at Rs. 233. Bombay Burma Trading shares stood unchanged at Rs. 892½ Upper Sind Light Ry. shares changed hands at Rs. 126 x.d. in a lot.

Gujarat Railway shares were placed at Rs. 107 and Rs. 108.

Tata Hydro ordinary shares changed hands at Rs. 1,045.

Bank of India shares were in demand at Rs. 62.

Central Provinces Railway shares were placed at Rs. 125.

Sara Serajgunj Railway shares improved to Rs. 25.

Tata Iron and Steel ordinary were in request at Rs. 79. Deferred changed hands at Rs. 144 and Preference at Rs. 156.

COTTON.

The following are the latest private cables to hand:—

Weld and Co. (Liverpool):—"Small steady market; some American buying of new crops at the decline. Spinners calling cotton." (Egyptians):—"Alexandra Agricutural Bureau reports that water has been generally sufficient. Crop accounts favourable." (New York):—"Steady without any special feature."" Our travelling man wires from Austin (Texas):—"Showers yesterday in this section have further delayed farm work. Large proportions unplanted awaiting dry weather making crop very late. Weeds and grass growing very fast." Miss Giles' preliminary reports says that the acreage will be increased in Taxas about 5 per cent. Miss Giles also reports that in many sections preparations are late, and in some sections as much as two weeks, due to cold wet weather.

Gruning:—Miss Giles estimate acreage increased 2.3 per cent."

Charles Williams:—"Crop accounts are generally unfavourable. Dry weather wanted Texas. Speculators are the principal sellers. We expect a decline."

The American markets closed a few points lower and Liverpool was also easier. Miss Giles has issued her preliminary report, and we take it that the increase in acreage of 2.3 per cent (which she estimates) is based on her last year's estimate of the acreage, i.e., 35, 704, 000. On these figures the increase indicated would amount to about 821,000 acres, making her estimate of this season's acreage, say, 36,525,000.

With favourable weather this would be ample to raise a crop of sixteen million bales, but all depends on the weather. The Bureau acreage last year was 35,622,000.

The local market opened quiet but steady, fine Bengals for may being quoted about Re. 1 higher at 188/89. Fine Khamgaon Akola May was Rs. 204 and fine Broach May Rs. 264. There has been a fair enquiry for Bengals May, and an export house is reported to have bought a line at Rs. 190, sellers now asking Rs. 191. There has also been some business doing in fine Broach May and prices are steadier. Rates for Oomras are unchanged. New Crop is steadier with some enquiry for fully good Bengal January. Closing rates in the bazaar are as under, the tone being steady.

BAZAR RATES.

Growths.	Rs.	Fine	Fine	Fully Good	Good	Delivery.
J. G. Bengals	..	..	..	208		25th Jan. 1915
M.G. Bengals	..	..	..	191	.. ..	May
M.G. Scind-Punjab	..	..	186	..	..	..
M. G. Khandeish	..	..	192	182	..	„
M.G. Hinganghat Wardha	..	..	230	..	..	„
M.G. Nagpore, Kamptee	..	..	236	..	..	„
M.G. Yeotmahl	..	..	226	..	..	„
M.G. Dhamangaum, Pookgaum	..	..	217	..	..	„
M.G. Akola, Khamgaum "Fair Staple"	..	..	204	..	..	January 1915
Do.	..	..	236	..	..	May
M.G. Amraoti	..	..	..	..	..	„
M.G. Broach	..	..	266	..	..	„
Do.	..	..	..	..	276	March 1915
M. G. Muttia	..	..	188	176	..	May
Saw-ginned Dharwar	..	..	..	..	244	„
M. G. westerns	..	..	..	..	240	..
H. G. Westerns	..	..	..	..	235	„
M. G. Compta	..	..	..	..	256	„

COTTON.

OPENING TONES PRICES.

Opening Tone .. .. Strong
Estimated Sales.. 4,000
Total Imports 4,000
Future delivery prices:—

Months.	To-day's price.	
M.J.	6.84	minus 1
J.J.	6.74	„ 1
J.A.	6.72	„ 1
A.S.	6.59	„ 1
S.O.	6.40	„ 1
O.N.	6.30	„ 1
N.D.	6.24	„ 1
D J.	6.22	„ 1
J.F.	6.22	„ 1

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat:—The Market is steady.

Quotations —	Rs.	a	p.	
Ready White, Pessi 85 % ...	5	15	0	R T
White Pessi 75 %	5	14	6	„
White Delhi, May	5	14	9	„

Linseed:—The Market is steady.

Quotations:—	Rs	a	p.	
Bold Brown Ready	8	7	0	B. T.
Bold Brown May	9	0	6	R T

Rapeseed:—The Market is firm.

Quotations:—	Rs	a	p.	
Brown Cawnpore May	8	2	0	B. T
Yellow Cawnpore May	9	6	0	R. T.
Brown Delhi May	9	8	0	R T.

Teelseed:—The Market is steady.

Quotations:—	Rs.	a.	p.
85 % Bold White.....55	0	0	
Yellow Hinganghat 53	0	0	
Black Kutai 46	0	0	

Groundnuts:—The Market is steady.

Quotations:—	Rs.	a.	p
Bold 47	8	0	
Small 46	0	0	

Mowraseed:—The Market is quiet.

Quotations:—	Rs	a	p.	
Ready	6	8	0	Nominal

Poppyseed:—The Market is steady.

Quotations:—	Rs.	a	p	
Ready 10	0	0	B. T.	
May 10	10	0	R. T.	

Castorseed:—The Market is steady.

Quotations:—	Rs	a	p	
Madras ready 34	8	0		
Guzerat ready 34	0	0		
April May 7	1	0	R T	

Cottonseed:—The Market is quiet but steady.

Quotations:—	Rs.	a	p
Berar 23	4	0	
Guzerat 22	8	0	

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. yesterday:—

Cotton	12,306 Bales
Wheat	14,647 Cwts
Linseed	12,852 „
Rape Rai, etc	3,180 „
Gingellyseed.....	631 „
Poppyseed.....	4,251 „
Groundnut.....	1,619 „
Castorseed	10,106 „
Rice	876 „
Myrabollams	10,376 „
Cottonseed	21,863 „
Mowraseed	Nil „
Gram	3,277 „
Jowar.....	5,617 „
Maize	5,061 „
Barley	13 „

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

The following is the statement of Liabilities and Assets of The Central Bank of India, Ld., for the day ending 30th April 1914.

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed Rs. 30 lacs.	
Capital Paid up	15,00,000
Reserve Funds	1,55,000
Fixed Deposits & other sums due by the Bank	3 2,000
Current Deposits..	0,95,000
Sundries	50,000
	57,82,000

ASSETS.

Cash Credits & Overdrafts on Government and other authorised securities ..	19,22,000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	23,38,000
Local Bills Discounted	1,86,000
Office Furniture & Fittings..	26,000
Sundries	1,07,000
Cash in hand & Investments in Government Paper, Port Trust, Improvement Trust, Municipal Bonds, etc.	12,03,000
	57,82,000

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 2.

In the Calcutta Share Market to-day the business reported was somewhat limited. The transactions included:—

Coal.—Yarabeni, 12 3/8; Copalichuck, 7½; Nerine, 16¾; Raneegunge, 21½; Sendra, 13¾; Sutikdih, 11¾; Oudh, Govindpore, 8½.

Jute.—Carnagore (ord.), 96¼.

Tea.—Fort Gloster (ord.), 141; East India, 64.

Railways.—Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway (prefs.), 173.

THANA TOWN.

PROPOSED TRANSFER OF DISTRICT OFFICES.

The following Press Note has been issued:—

For several years past strong representations have been made to Government as to the unsuitability of Thana Town to be the head-quarters of the Thana District. It is unsuitable on several grounds, the chief of which are that the town is notoriously malarious and unhealthy, that even were it not so, there is not sufficient accommodation available for the offices and officers of Government, nor is it possible to find sites, unobjectionable from a sanitary point of view, where the necessary accommodation could be provided, and finally that it is quite within the range of practical politics that the suburban areas of Salsette and Thana may be converted into a separate charge, in which case Thana Town could no longer remain the extra-territorial head-quarts of Thana District. The whole question was referred to a Committee, whose report recommends the removal of the head-quarters from Thana Town to either Palghar or a site near Umbargaon.

As Government are loth to take a step of such importance without testing popular opinion they have prepared and published a *pamphlet* entitled. "The proposed transfer of the Thana District head-quarters" in which the reasons for the transfer are fully explained and the merits of the sites finally selected by the Committee are discussed. It further intimates that any person or body interested is at liberty to send representations to the Collector of Thana up to 30th June 1914 for transmission to Government. The *pamphlet* is being translated into Marathi and will be widely distributed in the Thana District.

Copies of the *pamphlet* can be obtained from the Book Depot attached to the Government Central Press, Bombay, at the price of two annas.

MUSIC & MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Banks.

Name and Amount paid up	When Div. Paid. §	Last Div.	Approximate Quotation.
INDIAN BANKS.			R.
Bank of Bombay	July	%	1,600
Bank of India Rs. 50 ..	do.	6%	62
Bank of Bengal	do.	14%	1,645
Bank of Madras	do.	12½	1,460
Bank of Bangoon Rs. 25 ..	..	4½%	20
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50 ..	do.	8%	54XD
Bombay Merchants Bank Ltd. Rs. 20	do.	Nil	. 5
The Central Bank of India Rs. 25	..	..	16½
The Central Co-operative Bank, Rs. 25	..	As. 7½	26
Standard Bank Rs. 50 O. ..	..	..	10
Standard Banks Rs. 50 P. ..	..	Nil	25
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld. ..	..	..	280
Allahabad Bank	Jan.-Aug.	18%	360
The Poona Bank Old Issue Rs. 30 ..	..	10%	35
New Issue Rs 15 ..	June	10%	15
Punjab National Bank ..	do.	10%	175
EXCHANGE BANKS ..			
Chartered Bank	..	16%	£59
Mercantile Bank			
{£ 12½ A ..		8%	£22-1-2
{£12½ B ..	..	8%	£21-1-2
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp. ..	do.	34%	£18-10
Eastern Bank Ltd. £4 ..	Mar.	6%	82½
National Bank of India £12½	Sep.-Mar.	14%	615

Spinning and Weaving Companies.

Ahmedabad Advance ..	May-Oct.	25	845XD
Alliance	Apl.-Oct.	Nil	30 Nom.
Berar Manufacturing ..	..	..	60
Bo. Cotton Manufacturing ..	..	..	125
Bo. Dyeing and M. Co., ..	..	25	630XD
Bombay United	May-Nov.	20	470XD
Century	Apl.-Oct.	8	235
Central India	May-Nov.	50	1835XD
China	Mar.-Sep.	45	585
Chinoi Silk	..	20	400
Colaba Land and Mill ..	Mar.-Sep.	55	1420
Coronation Mills	Mar.-Sep.	Nil	460
Connaught	do.	Nil	100
Coorla	April	50	575
Crescent	Mar.-Sep.	6	111½XD
Currimbhoy	do.	10	212½XD
David	May-Nov.	20	495XD
Edward Sasson	..	10	170
Emperor Edward	..	25	440
Empress	Mar.-Sep.	..	110
Fazulbhoy	May	20	465XD
Francjee Petit	Apl.-Oct.	50	1,375
Finlay Mills	..	10	300
Gold Mohur	..	25	525
Hindustan	November	60	500
Howard and Bullough ..	do.	25	300
Hyderabad	do.	60	1250
Imperial Cotton	do.	Nil	80 nom
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching	..	5	100XD
Indian Manufacturing ..	Apl.	25	840
Indo-China Manufg. ..	Apl.-Oct.	60	950
Indore Malwa	Dec.	6	142-8
James Greaves	Mar.-Sep.	Nil	160
Jamshed Manufg.	Apl.-Oct.	5	95XD
Jewraj Balloo	May.	20	400
Jubilee Mills	Apl.-Oct.	Nil	125
Khandesh Rs. 610	June-Dec.	25	700
Khatao	May-Nov.	45	1,360XD
Kohinoor	Apl.-Aug.	25	745XD
Lakshmi Cotton	Apl.	60	1,075XD
Madhowji Dharamsi ..	Apl.-Sept.	60	1,040
Madras United	June-Dec.	60	1,900
Maneckjee Petit	Mar.-Sep.	50	1,775
Meyer Sassoon	..	Nil	80
Morarjee Goculdas	Apl.-Nct.	50	2,385
Nawab of Cambay	..	30	350
New Great Eastern	Apl.-Oct.	8	215
New City of Bombay ..	Mar.-Sep.	85	995XD
Phœnix	Apl.-Sep.	8	165XD
Presidency	Apl.-Oct.	25	220
Sassoon Cotton	April	Yr. 50	725
Sassoon Silk	do.	Yr. 35	420
Sholapore	June-Dec.	150	5,050
Sinaplex	New	New	225
S. Mahratta	Nov.	..	40
Standard Mills	May-Nov.	40	1070XD
Sun	Oct.	..	102½
Surat Rice Mill	May	15	180 Nom
Swan	New O.	10	260
Swadeshi	May-Oct.	65	1,440XD
Textile	Apl.-Oct.	40	1,210
Vishnu Cotton .. O.	..	Nil	36
7 % P		Nil	63
Western India	Nov.	60	43
Mysore Spinning	April	15	24

Press Companies.

Akbar ..	May.	300	4,800
Albert Kurraches ..	Nov.	45	500
Breul's Cawnpore ..	Aug.	6%	120
The Bellary Press ..	Dec.	15	190
Broach City ..	Oct.	14	13
Fort	Nov.	5	290
Godavery Valley	..	6	90
Harvey and Sabapathy ..	July	40	645
Hindustan P. & M. ..	..	15	725
Hinucles	Sept.	5	55
Indian Cotton	Oct.	10	132½
Jumna Ginning and Weaving Co., Ltd. ..	..	7%	2 6½ 1707
Kamgaum	Sept.	30	190
Mahmudpura Ct.	..	..	100
Mehuva	Oct.	Nil	25
Mercantile	do.	Nil.	18
Manmar Manufg.	Aug.	12½	220
New East India	Sep.	40	700
New Mofussil Co., ..	Nov.	50	845
New Berar	Oct.	40	525
New Prince of Wales ..	do.	45	665
Sind	Nov.	30	250
Surat City	Oct.	20	230
Volkart, U.P. Ltd. ..	Sept.	30	625
Vardwan G.P.	..	12	133

Railway Companies.

Ahmedabad Dholaka Rly .	Sep.-Aug.	5½

THE FAR EASTERN SCENE.

SOME FIRST IMPRESSIONS OF JAPAN

There are, so it seems to me, two Japans which confront the traveller newly arrived on the soil of Nippon, writes Miss Violet Markham, in the "Westminster Gazette." There is, first, the political and industrial Japan of to-day, the Japan for which, rightly or wrongly, her neighbours in the Far East entertain so keen a dislike. Secondly, there is the land of the Japanese print and screen, a fairy country where enchantment and delight claim you for their own; where you move among a smiling race of courteous men, of gay delicious women, and of the most adorable babies slung on their mothers' backs or tumbling about on temple steps in their tiny many-hued kimonos—such babies as have no peers for bewitchment in any other land. And somehow it is very difficult to reconcile these two Japans, to put them side by side, and realise they belong to one and the same nation.

As regards the Japan of policy and com- [illegible] traveller may listen for hours on end to long accounts of the treacheries and perfidies of the Japanese; will hear of their grasping and selfish national policy; of their utter unreliability in matters of business. As a traveller and passer-by I do not presume to judge what degree of truth there is in all this, but I am bound to record the constant and repeated fact of the assertion. In the Far East catch-words play a very important part, for the number of Europeans who make any sort of effort to study the language and customs of the people among whom they dwell is extremely small. Nothing astonished me more throughout China and Japan than the essentially English life created and sustained by the English communities wherever they exist. These social centres of Anglo-Saxon activity float like alien island on the dimly comprehended many-coloured sea of Oriental life.

Tennis, golf, dancing, riding, country clubs—all transport one into the very atmosphere of home, and in this atmosphere for the most part the European population are well content to dwell. The strength of British colonisation doubtless rests on its indomitable power thus to transplant its household gods on alien soils and there to maintain them intact. But this existance of the average English person in the Far East seems on existence very remote from that of the races to whom belongs the true indigenous life of the land. For a European to live in the Far East does not necessarily mean that his personal acquaintance with the inner working of the Oriental mind is any greater than if he lived at Clapham. In many cases he knows no more of native life and habits than what he may have learnt through his cook or compradore. Hence the power of the catch-word in the East and the fluency with which it passes from mouth to mouth.

JAPAN'S POLITICAL ACHIEVEMENT.

Yet, often as I listened to dissertations about the bad behaviour of Japan, it would occur to me that during the sixteenth century aggrieved and select assemblies of French, Austrian, and Spaniards probably waxed eloquent in a similar way about the misdeeds of an insolent little island in the North Sea, peopled by semi-savage pirates, whose sudden rise to power bade fair to upset all their calculations. To maintain any sort of social and political equilibrium between great interests which are already established is of itself sufficiently difficult without the upsetting factor being added of a new force which, in the expressive American phrase, suddenly butts in. It is difficult to avoid the suspicion that Japan's offence has lain in the very success with which she has established her authority in the Far East. Whether or not that authority rests on firm foundations, whether she has not set her hand to a task beyond the power of sustained accomplishment by an island race gifted, it is true, with indomitable national grit, but an almost complete absence of those natural resources on which the industrial and political wealth of a country rests—that is a different matter. But to the traveller who arrives on the scene unconscious of the local almosphere which makes for prejudice, the political achievement of Japan to-day seems a very amazing one. It is, after all, a little absurd to complain that she is playing for her own hand, and desires no one's good but her own. Diligent and attentive student as she has been of European methods, there is certainly nothing in the career of the Great Powers in the Far East to lead her to imagine that disinterested virtue or cosmopolitan altruism is the motive force of their being.

IN THE MELTING-POT.

That the political situation in Japan today is difficult and anxious seems obvious. The impression is that of a country and of a people with every nerve strained taut as a bow. Taxation is heavy, actually and crushingly heavy, when judged by the producing power of the people. National burtheness are borne with much courage but should grumbling arise a centralised and autocratic Government does not hesitate to deal firmly with discontent. Nevertheless there is a great and growing volume of discontent in Japan, as the amazing success of Socialistic propaganda among the student class testifies. The country politically is in the melting-pot, to a degree the Japanese statesmen themselves are probably unwilling to recognise. Japan has fought her way into the ranks of the First-Class Powers, but will she be able permanently to sustain the enormous strain on her slender resources of the position she has achieved? What, after all, are the practical fruits of her victory over Russia? Immense prestige, of course, and in the Far East prestige, "face," counts above all things. But the conquest of a port, the occupation of a railway line, the beating back of her great rival for some distance in Manchuria—these, with the acquisition of Korea (where her rule has been but moderately successful), seem but slender giants for so appalling an expenditure in life and treasure.

And Russia, that great colossus, steadily doubling her Siberian railway line, absorbing part of Mongolia, casting restless eyes first on this and then on that part of Asia—has Russia spoken or accepted the last word as regards the humiliation suffered at the hands of Japan. Hence Japan, conscious of her own difficulties, is restless, self-assertive, ill at ease. She is credited with a desire to embrak on policies of adventure which would divert attention from troubles at home. And, again, following a strictly Elizabethan parallel, she is supposed to have stirred up strife in the Yangste, and encouraged Sun Yat Sen in an effort to split China in twain—an enterprise to be recognised officially if successful, but disavowed with pious horror if a failure. So Japan is rather on the nerves of her neighbours, and for political Japan, as I have already remarked, not one good word can be heard in the Far East.

OLD SPIRIT OF JAPAN.

Let us turn rather to that other Japan, unconcerned with armaments and territorial ambitions; that infinitely more attractive Japan of the Hokusai print illuminated for us by the genius of Lafcadio Hearn. The traveller is always warned that Hearn must not be taken literally—that he idealised, exaggerated, and created a Japan after the manner of his own heart, having little relation to the real one. All that may be perfectly true, but, as Renan writes, "on ne doit jamais ecrire que de ce qu'on aime," and though some may argue love is blind, others may argue no less justly it is the only true illumination. The very spirit of old Japan breathes in Lafcadio Hearn's delicate sketches, and such books as "Kokoro" and "Glimpses of Unfamiliar Japan" are guides to the genius of this people just as surely as Mr. Murray's admirable volume directs the practical travels of the wanderer. No true appreciation of the Japanese art with which we have become familiar in London show-rooms is possible until the Japanese landscape itself reveals the extraordinary truth and realism of her native impressionist artists. On a wet day in Japan (and wet days are frequent), when boatmen and farmers in the paddy-fields don their straw hats and strange straw coats, a Japanese screen comes to life before one's eyes. The bizarre reachs of the landscape, the tufted plumes of the bamboo, which for airness and grace recall the birch of an English woodland scene, the sharp pointed hills, the flights of birds, the pine-blossom, lats, but not least, the pine-trees, these are the features which her grat painters have fixed and reproduced time over and again on point, on screen and on sliding panel. Among the myriad isles of the Inland Sea, or on the great Via Sacra of the Tokaido Road, or on the mountain sides above Nikko, one feels that in a very special sense the pine tree is the incarnation of the spint of Japan. And Fuji that peerless cone rising high into the air like some eymbol of perfect aspiration has it an equal among the mountains of the World? The Japanese artist is permeated with the sense of the elusive beauty of his own land, and reproduces it an art as strange, as whimsical, as delicate as the landscape itself.

CHARM OF ATMOSPHERE.

It is quite unnecessary to exaggerate and declare Japan to be the most wonderful country in the world. Her attraction is that of charm of atmosphere and of an extraordinarily fine and delicate sense of proportion in matters artistic rather than that of grandeur or sublimity. Rudyard Kipling wrote of her somewhere to the effect that she ought to be put into a glass case intact, numbered "first-class exhibit, not for competition." And it is impossible but to echo his wish as one sees this unique country in the hands of modern policies, amaments, and industries. For Japan is changing rapidly. Tokio is in the main a great drab capital, covering with its loosely packed houses a larger area than London. Osaka, with its mills and chimneys, is a dirty industrial corner cut off Manchester; Yokohama is a port like any other. But when every reservation is made, how much of charm remains among these smiling courteous, enigmatic people who dwell in paper-houses, devoid of all furniture save mats. Life is hard and frugal in Japan, conditions are onerous, and rigid self-control is the first principle which obtains in all classes alike. Yet on their scanty material resources the Japanese seem to have learnt and learnt thoroughly the greatest of all arts—that of living. They approach life from a different standpoint than ours, but on their own lines they have won for themselves the great possessions of courtesy, contentment, and cheerfulness. Can we say as much for the fruits of our Occidental civilisation.

ELIMINATING SOCIAL EVILS.

The first evil we would abolish is the liquor traffic. More lives are ruined and wrecked from the effects of alcohol than any other thing. The saloon is the birthplace of all crime. From it comes the thief, gambler, murderer and white slave cadet. For the truth of this we have only to go to our police court and penitentiary. If the church members voted as they should, we could soon bury the saloon. With the saloon would go the house of ill-fame, for they are twin sisters. Liquor makes it easy for lost girls to live in sin, as it drowns their feelings and they forget. With the saloon gone we have the upper hand of the white slave traffic in human souls.—Mrs. Rae Muirhead, in "The Christian Statesman" (America) for February.

THE ART OF THE THEATRE.

People do not realise how seriously and continually we, of the theatre, work. Even in summer, when we are supposed to be idle, there is a great deal of genuine work to do. One must never neglect one's voice, or one's exercise, and there are endless details to be decided on for future performances. And, of course, one must store up vitality. It takes immense vitality to make the art of the theatre convincing. One must have plasticity in order to mould an audience to the thought one is giving out to them. By plasticity I mean, you understand, something different from temperament in the usual sense. I mean intellectual temperament.—Julia Marlowe Sothern, in "The Lady's Realm."

IS IT "LAISSEZ FAIRE ?"

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read with great interest (for I am also a victim) the letters and woeful tales in your issues of the 18th and the 21st and also the letter by "Employer" in your issue of Saturday last.. I shall feel highly obliged if you would kindly publish the following in your valuable paper.

The technically trained students both here and abroad have a legitimate and real grievance and something substantially must be done to redress it. I take the liberty to make the above statement on the authority of evidence I possess and personal experience I have every day. Further I fully corroborate, what Messrs Prasad and Gurjar have said. I went to England and worked in the Mills of Lancashire for a period of three years in different capacities, after I had successfully spent five years at the Bombay Technical Institute. I had to contend with great difficulties and suffer great privations, to get into the Mills of Lancashire.

The attitude of the Lancashire Millowners not to train me and other Indians in their Mills was greatly commented upon by the Bombay Millowners Association and the "Times" in this country and by a good many in England. I am not a bit surprised now at their attitude not to admit me in their mills, when I find that I do not stand a ghost of chance in the mills of my own country even when vacancies are occuring very often.

I returned from England last Christmas and have since then been visiting the Millowners in Bombay and mofussil for a situation. I have been distinctly told by some Millowners that they had no faith in technically-trained students and by others that there was not much to be acquired by foreign travel for technical education.

I naturally asked them the reason for those statements, but they dropped the subject by excusing themselves that they did not wish to enter into a discussion. The question naturally arises, why do we import men, when there is not much to be acquired in foreign countries? And why has the Government of India instituted foreign scholarships?

"Employer" says that the man must take his chance with the crowd and prove his worth by starting at the bottom of the ladder and climbing by merit and merit alone. I say emphatically, such is not the lot of foreign-returned men. I have very recently called on Millowners who have Mills under erection at present and require men to erect their machines. I offered my services at one of them as a jobber to erect looms on one rupee a day and at the other place I offered to serve for no remuneration till the Mill was fully in operation. I was flatly refused. I went to a third place where they required the services of a jobber when they had a strike going on in one section of a department. The employer gave me to understand that he would confer with his Manager and insist on his giving me the job. I called on him the next day to meet disappointment. May I know what "Employer" means by starting at the bottom?

I hope all the foreign as well as locally trained men will make an united effort to thrash this question out once for all and I trust that pioneers of industry and advocates of technical education will give the victims their best consideration and no lip-sympathy.

Yours etc.,
G. N. FADNIS,
5, Temperance Lodge, Ulster Road, Parel.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read with great interest the letters by "Employer" and Mr. L. G. Khare which appeared upon this subject in your widely circulated paper. A few points have been raised by them which if unanswered, might induce some young men to proceed abroad for a technical training and thus ruin—at least as long as the present state of affairs lasts—the prospects of their lives. "Employer" has drawn a very farfetched and exaggerated picture of the shortcomings of foreign trained technical Indians. He thinks they suffer from "a swelled head", and while talking to an employer give an undue importance to their technical knowledge and abilities. I, on the other hand, believe, and I know most of the technical students who have returned from Manchester during the last five years, that they are very modest in their own praises and demands. What most of them want is only a reasonable start in the mills in any capacity, and instead of harping on their own capabilities they beg an employer to give them a trial for a few months and then fix their wages on being satisfied with their work. There may possibly be one or two exceptions but even they soon come to their proper senses when they cannot find a job for themselves.

"Employer" wants technical students to start with 5/- a week or so, but I do not think any reasonable person will subscribe to that view. Most of the technical scholars sent abroad by the Bombay Government were not only diploma holders from the Bombay Technical School but worked for five or six years in mills and were drawing as much as Rs. 100 or 125 p. m. before they proceeded to Europe. Does "Employer" mean to say that they, on their return to this country, should start at the lowest rung of the ladder? There is another great drawback to this proposal which has not been realized by the writer of that letter. Every employee knows, when he goes to an employer for a post the first question asked is about the pay he is drawing and the position he is filling at the time being; and if he is working on a low pay as a paid apprentice he should rest assured that in most cases he will not get any responsible post or good pay in another mill. As regards his chances of rising in the same mill in which he works as an apprentice, anybody who has had any experience of the underhand forces working in Indian cotton mills, will say that the young man is doomed here also.

"Employer" further gives the example of a trained student who is now working under the Government on Rs. 600 p. m. As far as spinning, weaving, bleaching and dyeing etc. are concerned only an infinitesimally—if I may be allowed to use the expression—small proportion of trained men can find posts under the Government, hence the example quoted above does not prove the point raised by that writer.

Now a few lines about Mr. Khare's letter. It is needless for me to point out that the Guild has failed in its object as far as its appointment board scheme is concerned.

What has surprised me most is Mr. Khare's belief that such criticism will irritate the capitalist. I am sure, keeping silence on such an important question will not improve matters a bit. Fair criticism must always be resorted to for ventilating the public opinion, and the capitalists should welcome it when it is made in good faith by students who pass through these humiliations and unfair obstacles are put in their ways.

The real cause of the whole situation is whether there is a demand for technically trained men, and until there is—whatever may be the causes as long as they are not removed scholars ought not be sent abroad for such training.

Yours etc.,
K. PRASAD.

Bombay, May 1.

Photo by Central News.

A cheetah's affection for her keeper.

Good Friday visitors to the Zoo were surprised to see the cat-like affection of the young cheetah for her keeper. The man was stroking her fondly, caressing her gently, and pressing his cheek closely to hers. The cheetah purred with pleasure. Then the keeper left the cage and remarked, confidingly, "She's a little pet!" But 'twas not ever thus, for, as Charles Dixon, head keeper of the "Cats and Smaller Mammals," went on to explain, three months ago the cheetah would have eaten his hand instead! "We could do nothing with her," he added. "She came here in November, and all we knew about her was that she was very savage, that she was presented by the Duchess of Sutherland, that she had a collar round her neck, that she came from East Africa with the duchess, and that her name was Josephine." Her record was of the worst. She snarled and made herself impossible and dangerous, and so she was packed off to the Zoo. "She wouldn't have anything to do with us," Dixon continued, "but one day I felt that I was getting round her, and I persevered for three weeks until I was able to touch her and remove her collar. We soon became friends." Josephine still continues as an untamable nuisance to the other keepers, and must have "Charlie," and no other, to attend to her daily needs.

CHINESE FINANCE.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, May 2.

The Pioneer's London correspondent cables:—

The "Times" Peking correspondent says that the administration has handed the Government 2, 700, 000 taels and retains £10,000,000 which is sufficient to meet charges on revenue for considerable period ahead. The present collections promise soon to provide further surpluses. It is understood that the Government is making a substantial addition to Sir R. M. Dane's emoluments and his services will shortly be recognised by a Presidential order.

THE LATE MR. FRAMJI PATUCK.

SENIOR MEMBER OF SMALL CAUSES COURT BAR.

At the Small Causes Court, on Saturday, before beginning the work of the day, Judge Donald referred to the death of Mr. Framji Patuck, the senior member of the Small Cause Court Bar. The Judge characterised Mr. Patuck as a painstaking and careful pleader, and one to whom the court had frequently entrusted commissions with most satisfactory results. Mr. Patuck was a man, who was not to be kept back by difficulties. Many years ago he was attacked with a painful trouble in the knee, under which most men would have sat down hopeless, but Mr. Patuck was not that kind of man. He went to England, where an operation restored to him the use of limb, and he was able to continue his work for many years. He stuck to work until he reached a ripe age, and until he was warned by his physician that persistence in attending court would be fatal. The Judge said that the sorrow he felt at the news, was tempered by the fact that Mr. Patuck had lived his life to the full and had an honorable record of work done. He was not cut off in his prime like Mr. Jaffer Rahimtula, whose lamented death had caused sorrow to all who had come into contract with him, so recently. Mr. Patuck had done his duty and earned his rest.

Mr. Manchashanker spoke on behalf of the bar. Mr. Patuck, he said, had done his work with a high ideal before him. He was considerate to his brethren of the bar, and he had done his best to promote the interests of the bar in many ways. Especially was he hopeful to junior members of the bar. He felt that the passing away of such a well tried friend was a great sorrow, and the only consolation was that he died full of years, and with the respect of all his colleagues.

THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

RELIGION OF THE MANBHAVAS.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society was held in the rooms of the B.B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, on Wednesday last when Shamas-Ul-Ulma, Dr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, President, occupied the Chair.

Mr. Kshav Appa Padhye erad his paper on "The History of the Sect of the Manbhavas (Mahanubhavas) and their Religious Tenets".

The following is a resume of the Paper:—

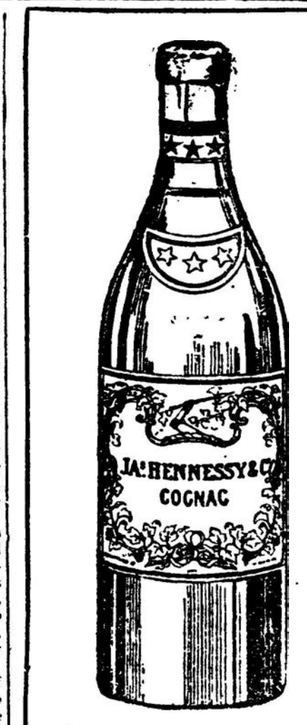
The history of this sect is very interesting to the Maratha people for various reasons. Firstly, the sacred literature of the Manbhaavas is written in Marathi, some of their principal works were written so far back as the 11th century of the Shalivahan era. Secondly, the history of this sect is the history of the beginning of a religious upheaval in the Deccan. The 11th century of Shalivahan marked the beginning of the end of the school of elevation which later on played an important part in the annals of the Deccan, as is evident by the writings of the Marathi saints from Jnaneshwar down to Tukaram.

Mahanubhav literally means, great experience or one whose experience (spiritual) is great. This sect was founded Prashanta Chakradhar.

Lilacharita and Chakradhar-charit are the principal works of authority according to the Manubhavas. Lilacharita consists of three parts. Krishna or Kanher respected the Acharya of this sect. Kawaisha the queen of Ramadevrao, paid homage to Nagdev. The founders of this sect were not seceders from the Hindu religion. They respected the paramount authority of the Upanishads and regard the Bhagavadgita—the cream of all Upanishads—as their Gospel. They prescribe the exclusive worship of Shrikrishna, the total disregard of all caste rules, abstenence from taking flesh, fish and drink and a life of mendicancy. They do not worship any other gods of the Hindu Puranas. They worship Dattatraya, as the incarnation of God, and not the three-headed god, representing Brahma, Vishnu, Mahesh. The Hindus of all castes, except the untouchables, are considered fit for invitation. A Shudra, possessing high intellectual spiritual calibre can become a Mahant. The Mahanubhavas are divided into three classes. The garb peculiar to the Manubhavas is black. They use rosaries, made of sandal-wood or Tulshi wood. The Manbhav Literature which is mainly written in Marathi is extensive. The number of works according to least calculation is 300 to 400. They use Devangari characters. But with a view to maintain secrecy of their teachings, they use one set of letters for another. This is probably the reason why their works have up till now remained unpublished. Harindramuni, Kesharaj, Bhaskar are some of the prominent poets among them. There are no less than 17 commentaries on the Bhagavadgita. One of them Kaivalya Dipika is in Sanskrit. Some of their principal works were written in the 11th century of Shalivahan i. e. prior to Jnaneshwari. The votaries of the Marathi literature, like Messrs. Apte, Mahajani, Colonel Kirtikar, Rao Bahadur P. B. Joshi and others will find ample material in them to make the development of the Marathi literature. Their literature is confined to the exposition of their teachings and is full of the stories of Krishna drawn from Mahabharat and Bhagawat.

Aurangzib, the Great, who was intolerant of their faiths, had issued a firman in favour of the Mahanubhavas in which he ordered Hindus, especially Brahmans not to molest the followers of this sect. Sir R.G. Bhandarkar has done signal service to them by refuting the baseless allegations made regarding the origin of this sect, which had been published in the ealier edition of the Imperial Gazetteer.

After the stress and worry of a busy day of the office take a dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. It infuses a new strength and energy



HENNESSY'S

"One Star"
"Two Star"
"Three tar"
"XO" Liqueur.

BRANDIES.

Sold by all Dealers.

It not only obviates the bother of changing needles but the troduction is clear and there is no scratching.

THE PATHEPHONE

will afford you many pleasant evenings' entertainments.

Send for our 1914 Machine Lists.

THE PATHEPHONE INDIA Co.

14 Church Gate St. Lindsay St.
BOMBAY CALCUTTA

KARACHI: Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co., Ltd
POONA: Marcks & Co., Ld.

TIRED

WORN-OUT AND RUN DOWN.

That's what many of us often find ourselves and are so often unable to find the cause. We grow fagged out over the ordinary day's work, listless and lifeless without any reason, devoid of energy or ambition, nights are passed sleeplessly. The appetite grows poor, we have no desire for work or even pleasure. Then come troubles of the nerves, the head, the stomach, the liver, bowels, blood, in fact the system is undermined. This wrecking of the system is appalling—but we are all liable to it any time just the same. Blood and nerve diseases are silent and insidious, they come without warning and do deadly work almost unnoticed. At the very first sign of the smallest symptom of such troubles, use that KING OF ALL REMEDIES.

PROF. JAMES' ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS

In Neurasthenia and the impotense of old age, this remedy gives especially marked results. Energy is in all cases quickly restored. These Pearls build up the delicate tissues, and bring back to manhood all broken down and weary constitutions. They renew vitality, replace weakness with strength, keen wits for dulled brains, and transform the dejected and desponding into healthy and cheerful men and women.

Price, per bottle of 40 pills Rs. 2, 3 bottles Rs. 5-8; V. P. 4 annas extra.

Address:—

ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICA COMPANY, DEPT. B. M., 155, Jumma Musjid Market

SOLID GOLD WATCH FREE

GREAT OFFER BY A WELL-KNOWN FIRM
IT COSTS YOU NOTHING TO TRY.

CALCUTTA BOMBAY

To anyone who can supply the names of these two well-known Indian Towns, and fulfils conditions below, we offer our £3 Lady's SOLID GOLD WATCH, English Government stamped, guaranteed timekeeper, as a FREE GIFT. SILVER WATCHES are presented to Gents.)

Send your solution on a sheet of paper together with stamped addressed envelope for reply to GEORGE & CO Wholesale Watch Merchants, Avebury House, Newhall Street, Birmingham, England. The Winner is required to purchase a Chain from us to wear with Watch. The name of this paper must be mentioned. Assessments of last Competitions Free.

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT.

FINAL.

DORSETS DRAW WITH MEDICALS 0-0

A BRILLIANT ENCOUNTER.

There was a record attendance on the Oval on Saturday evening to watch the final of the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament when a fast and interesting encounter between the Grant Medical College and the Dorsets ended in a pointless draw after extra time had been played. At an early hour every seat in the enclosures was occupied and shortly after five accommodation for the constant stream that poured in through the gates had to be found along the northern and southern borders of the field, where such chairs as were available were eagerly snatched up, the less fortunate standing in rows two or three deep at every point of vantage. The unenclosed sides had a close packed crowd in rows seven or eight deep long before the match commenced, and the long wait, with a sun that hardly made comfort possible would have been tedious were it not for that intense excitement usually felt in a cup-final.

THE RUN OF THE PLAY.

The Dorsets were the first to take the field, followed shortly after by the Medicals, both teams being lustily cheered by their respective supporters. The struggle for supremacy that followed was fast throughout and provided many moments of intense excitement. In the initial period the Poona champions had much the better of the exchanges, but on changing sides the local team had a larger share in attack, and their chances of scoring were of a more open character than those that fell to the Dorsets, who, although they frequently carried the leather into the Medical "25," never looked like scoring—Turner having only one direct attempt to beat him, when White sent in a rising shot which hit the angle between the upright and crossbar and bounded over the net to safety. On the other hand, Hoils, in the military goal, as in the other games in the tournament, brought off some miraculous saves, and was undoubtedly the saviour of his side—his display eliciting rounds of deserved applause. It was a great fight for mastery from start to finish, where attack was invariably met with doggedly tenacious defence. It was not at all times free of unusually lusty drives and questionable tactics, which, however, seemed more the outcome of zeal than any intentional foul play. Easdon was unfortunate in this respect, several of his runs being stopped when he had dribbled past Lt. Stevens by that player blundering on in front of him, a trait which escaped the eye of Mr. Simpson on more than one occasion. The Dorsets in attack played a combined game not infrequently characterised by long and hard passes which, however, proved less effective against the Medical defence than in the earlier rounds of the tournament, for the "skull-and-crossbones" both here and elsewhere are quite at home when it comes to hitting the ball in the air, but during the initial period their resources were solely tried. But when it came to shooting the Dorset forwards were hopelessly at fault. The movements of the Medical forwards were in striking contrast, for although they depended a great deal on their speed and dribbling, when they passed, and they did so frequently, they raced the ball along, transferring with neat short passes,—tactics which were as exhilarating as they were effective.

"THE MEDICALS."

Hildreth, Easdon and Wadia were the "stand-out" men in the Medical combination. The first named in particular, played a superb game giving splendid exhibitions f tackling and was hardly dribbled past. Cool collected and resourceful he had his eyes always on the ball, and when he did secure possession, he never drove blindly, trusting for safety, but sent on to his front line with a judgment that took in more than the idea of getting rid of the ball. A feature of the evening's play was Easdon's brilliant sprints. He took his passes with a clean sweep and brilliant feint that usually put them past Lt. Stevens, who gave him his whole-hearted and unstinted attention during the evening, and his great speed nearly always carried him into the circle. He showed less of that juggler-like dexterity with his stick than he has frequently exhibited, but was no less effective. He combined excellently with Hayter, when it seemed more advantageous, but having Murphy on the wing was a handicap, for that youngster, at his best during the evening was an uncertain quantity. His fielding was poor, and again and again he hopelessly fumbled Easdon's passes. He is no improvement on Rose, who, if he learnt to keep his place, would be quite worthy of inclusion in the team. Hayter at centre suffered in contrast with his inside men, but was good throughout the evening. If not for an unfortunate propensity to turn on the ball there are few faults to find with him. Wadia, as usual, played a great game, and during the closing period of the second half quite overcame his tendency to be selfish, and his combination with Doyle during that period was very effective. During the initial period Doyle fell back constantly to help the defence, and it was only during the second moiety that he found himself. Sweeny was less effective with that peculiar sweep-stroke of his than usual, but, as with Evans and Wylde, he stood the great pace excellently, and never abated his vigour in attack or defence. Eyles, too, did good work, while, Turner, at goal has yet to show what he can do.

THE DORSETS.

The play and strength of each individual player in the Dorset attack is so much on a par that it would be invidious to mention one, except, perhaps, White, who always seems to be on the ball. They possess pace and dash in an uncommon degree, but when it comes to putting the finishing touch to their efforts, they are hopelessly at sea, and they will need to brush up considerably in this respect if they desire to make the sting of their attack felt. Their defence played an excellent game. Drew at centre-halt again gave a magnificent display, both in attack and defence his exposition of play in that position left nothing to be desired. Rudd and Stone played their usual sound game, Stone doing greater work than his partner. Against the sweeping movements they could not show up so well as they have done previously, but their work none the less was excellent. To Hoils in goal, however, the palm of the defensive work must be conceded, and from his work both in this and previous encounters, he must be written down as the best goalkeeper seen in the tournament. His judgment is remarkably cool and the alacrity with which he kicked out and cleared is worthy of unstinted praise.

Messrs. Ward and Simpson were the referees.

THE PLAY.

The teams "bullied-off" punctually at 5-40, the Medicals defending the northern goal. Hayter got away at the start, but Rudd stopped his run, and a transfer saw Reynor "snap-up" and make a dash for the Medical halt. Hildreth ran out and robbed him neatly, sending out to touch. The ball now found the western touch no less than five times before Wadia took the last of them, and after a short dribble transferred to Easdon, who sent on to Hayter, but Hayter's return saw Easdon, whistled back for off-side. A long drive in transferring saw the ball find the eastern touch in Medical territory, but Easdon secured the throw and raced it along, but his pass to Hayter was intercepted by Rudd, who repeated his performance on a similar return. Evans stopped the transfer and put Hayter in possession, but a pass saw Easdon carry the ball over the line. Quick, hard passes transferred play to Medical territory, and Hildreth was again applauded for stealing from Heynor but only stayed the attack temporarily and a "free" outside the circle, saw the ball pass handlessly into the goal, but White getting from the "25" bully sent in to Tatum, who gave Reynor, but Hildreth took the left winger's shot, sending it to safety at the expense of a penalty corner. White took the ball from the hit, and redirected it hard hitting the goal judge's chair. The Dorsets attached again from the "bully," and Eyles, solely pressed, relieved, conceding a corner, which went over the line *via* Evans foot, but Easdon ran out to the second corner, caught the ball on his stick smartly in the air before it could reach the Dorset forwards, and raced it along, Stone kicking the ball in staying the run. Easdon again secured from the "free" and sent across to Doyle, who returned it hard to Murphy at the other extrimity, that player being whistled back for kicking the ball. Wadia flashed momentarily, into prominence, but the ball going to touch, Reynor secured, but Hildreth again smartly stayed his sprint but gave "sticks" in clearing. The attack by the Dorsets thus inaugurated saw Doyle pulled up for tackling on the wrong side just outside the circle, but Hildreth cleared again with magnificent work which won him applause. But "frees" against Wadia and Doyle, saw the Dorsets again on the attack Eyles ran out to a pass from Tamum to Zebedee, and put Murphy in possession, the latter's run was stayed, but not before he had put in some good work, which later saw Hayter and Easdon secure and carry by combination into the circle where a "penalty corner" was awarded against Rudd for "fouling." Hildreth's shot went wide, but bore fruit in another corner, which was frustrated by a knock on against Easdon. Easdon and Heyter again made a combined effort but Rudd drove back hard. Evans caught it on his stick, but in playing with it in the air gave "sticks," but Hildreth cleared from the "free." One of those rapid passing movements by the Dorset front line again saw the Dorsets on the attack, but Wadia, who had fallen back, drove out to touch. The attack was stayed, but only temporarily, for a return gave anxious moments to the Medical defence. Tatum and White did good work in combination, but the latter spoiled what promised to be an excellent opening by lying off-side. "Sticks" against Evans saw the play returned, and a corner conceded, which, however, baffled the fingers of the Dorset forwards, and Murphy being penalised for a "knock-on," Drew drove the ball over the line. An incessant and measured attack by the Poona team, saw several "frees" awarded against the Medicals, but futile passing bouts by their front line with no openings was the result, and Turner was never tested. Obstruction against Zebedee and "sticks" against Rudd, saw the venue of attack changed, and frequent infringements by the Dorset defence kept the play there, but the only opening which Murphy secured from a pass by Evans went harmlessly over the line. Zebedee got running now but was stopped by Hildreth, and the return saw Hayter and Easdon put in good work without being effective, till the ball sent on to Doyle was returned to Easdon, who, however was whistled "offside," but "stick" in taking the "free" provided a short corner, which, however, yielded nothing. Drew now got away and after a good run sent on to white, was transferred to Zebedee, who sent back across the field, too much ahead, however, for either Tatum or Heynor to reach it. A raid by the Medical inside men in combination, and Drew returned, putting Reynor in possession. Bartlett tipped the pass from that player more by accident than design to Zebedee, who hit the ball straight out in front of him, yards from the goal. Tatum and Reyner returned the play in combination, and baffled Evans and Doyle, but Hildreth broke up neatly, thus inaugurating a dash by the Medical forwards, which, however, was short lived, the Dorset forwards again coming down to the attack. Sweemy was pulled up for turning on the ball just outside the circle, and White took the "free" on the run and redirected it hard for goal, the ball rising as it approached the net. It hit the post where upright meets cross bar, and securing a twist in transit, bounded over the net. Rudd stopped Easdon just as he got going, and put his forwards in possession, and along dribble that went into the circle saw Turner take his first smack at the ball, just as the whistle sounded "change over," the score sheet being blank.

Grant Medical College ..... Nil.
2nd Dorsets (Poona) ..... Nil.

The second moiety opened with incohesive efforts by both lines of forwards, till Easdon securing possession sent to Hayter, and the ball passed back to Easdon, to Hayter, to Easdon, who dodged the backs and the goalkeeper who had run out, but dribbled over hard, and the ball was sent over the line by a defender. The corner saw Hildreth attempt to beat the defence without success, and a bout of long passes carried the ball into the medical stricking area, where Tatum was prevented from shooting at the expense of a "penalty corner," which, however, Tatum neutralised by sticks. The clearance saw Wadia and Doyle combine and the former racing in send a pass across the circle to Easdon, who sprinted down the field and secured, with only the goal-keeper in front of him, but as he was settling himself for the shot, Zebedee running in behind him, "barged" into him both players rolling over. The referee ordered a "penalty bully," the offender and offended against taking it. Easdon pulled the ball backward with a mighty sweep, which completely baffled Zebedee, but in doing so he carried the ball a few inches outside the circle which did not miss the referee's eye, and a "bully" on the "25" was ordered. The medicals pressing again Wadia sent in a shot which went wide, and a moment later Doyle sent across a centre which Murphy picked up, but Easdon missed the centre and another great opportunity. A much-needed respite touch and later from a long throw a fast and furious attack was made on the Dorset goal but without any advantage. Reynor attempting a long run, was stopped by Hildreth, but Tatum secured the transfer, carrying the ball over the line. Another dangerous movement by the Dorset forwards was saved at the expense of a corner, but Hayter ran out to it and carried it down the field. Drew stopped him and returned, and a little later sent a high pass to Bartlett who drove wild across the line. Easdon got away a little later and his run carried him well into the Dorset "25" but in dodging Lt. Stevens and Rudd, the former prevented him from playing the ball which went to Stone, a manoeuvre which escaped the eye of the referee. From a "free" against Parsons, Wadia got into the circle and drove for the net, Hoils kicked out, but Wadia securing again drove for the net, the ball rising waist high and travelling for the left corner of the net. Hoils stretched his stick out to it and stayed its course when all but beaten, being greeted with rounds of applause for his feat, but at the expense of a corner. Easdon fustrated the opening thus afforded by a "knock-on" and shortly after the whistle sounded, neither team having scored.

EXTRA TIME.

Extra time was then played, in which the Medicals had much the better of the exchanges, but Hoils was unbeatable, the game ending as stated in a pointless draw.

Grant Medical College ..... Nil.
2nd Dorsets (Poona) ..... Nil.

The following were the teams:—

Grant Medical College.—Turner, goal; Hildreth and Eyles, backs; Evans, Sweeny and Wylde, halves; Doyle, Wadia, Hayter, Easdon and Murphy, forwards.

2nd Dorsets (Poona):—Hoils, goal; Rudd and Stone, backs; Lt. Stevens, Drew, and Parsons, halves; Zebedee, Barlett, White, Tatum and Reynor, forwards.

Referees:—Messrs. Ward and Simpson.

A SUGGESTION.

In view of the poor gate at the Civil v. Military Charity match, it has been suggested that local charities will be considerably benefited if the proceeds of to-day's gate are given to charities. The suggestion is worthy of every consideration.

RESULTS UP TO DATE.

FIRST ROUND

(1) Parsi Cyclists beat Parsi Pioneers, 0-0, 2-0.

(2) Parsi Hockey Association beat Albion United ,3-2.

(3) Grand Medicals beat Eastern Telegraph, 2-0.

(4) Cyclists, B.V.R. beat Young Cricketers' H. C., 1-0.

(5) Lusitanians beat Young Parsis, 9-0.

(6) Sherwood Foresters beat Pioneers, 4-0.

(7) R. G. A. (Bombay) beat Byculla H. C., 2-0.

(8) Y. M. C. A. beat Institute Luso-Indiano, 3-0.

(9) Customs A. C. beat G. I. P. R. "B" 5-0.

(10) G. I. P. R. "A" beat Crusaders 12-1.

(11) Jhansi Institute beat Bombay Gymkhana, 1-0.

SECOND ROUND.

(1) Grant Medical College beat Parsi Cyclists, 6-0.

(2) R. G. A. (Bombay) beat Parsi Hockey Association, 4-0.

(3) Lusitanians beat Y. M. C. A. 5-0.

(4) Customs beat G. I. P. R. (A), 3-0.

(5) Sherwood Foresters beat Cyclists, B. V. R., 3-1.

(6) 2nd Dorsets (Poona) beat Jhansi Ry. Gym., 1-0.

(7) R. F. A. (Kirkee) beat Bina Railway Institute, 2-1.

(8) Bhusawal Ry. Gym. beat Igatpuri Ry. Gym., 1-0.

THIRD ROUND.

(1) Grant Medical College beat R. F. A. (Kirkee), 2-0.

(2) Lusitanian Sporting Club beat R. G. A. (Bombay) 2-1.

(3) Customs A. C. beat Sherwood Foresters. 2-1.

(4) 2nd Dorsets (Poona) beat Bhusaval Ry. Gymkhana, 3-0.

SEMI-FINALS.

(1) Grant Medical College beat Lusitanians, 1-0.

(2) Dorsets beat Customs, 2-0.

FINAL.

Grant Medicals drew with Dorsets, 0-0.

Photo by Mr. E. C. W. Michael.

Snapshot taken in Saturday's Final.

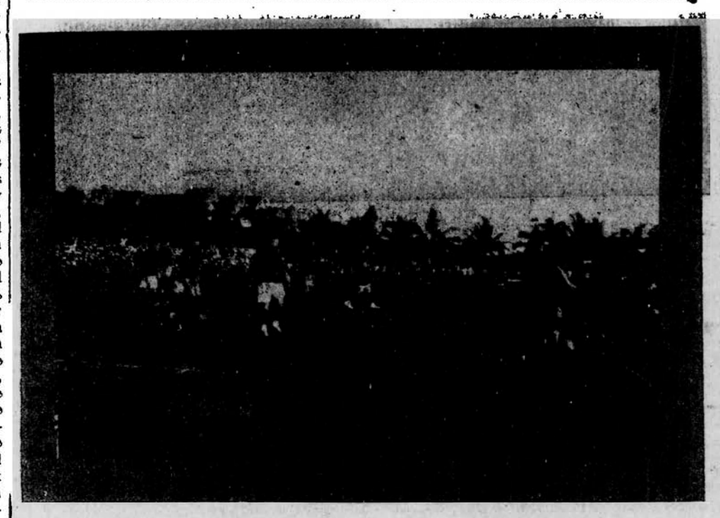


Photo by Mr. E. C. W. Michael.

Snapshot taken in Saturday's Final.

ENGLISH RACING.

RESULT OF ONE THOUSAND GUINEAS STAKES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 2.

The result of the One Thousand Guineas Stakes is as follows:—

PRINCESS DORRIE	1
GLORVINA	2
TORCHLIGHT	3

Thirteen ran. Won by three-quarters of length; neck between second and third.

Betting.—100 to 9 Princess Dorrie, 100 to 7 Glorvina, and Evens Torchlight.

The race.—Flying Bridge led until quarter of a mile from home, where she was beaten and Lancaster Lady and Torchlight took up the running. Shortly afterwards Torchlight was ahead but was immediately challenged by Princess Dorrie and Glorvina, the former asserting superiority in the last hundred yards. Lancaster Lady was fourth.

Time.—One minute 42 seconds.

Clarehaven Second was ridden by Foy and Sunwin by Wing.

GREAT JUBILEE HANDICAP.

The following is the betting on the Great Jubilee Handicap:—

9 to 2 China Cock.

8 to 1 Diadumenos.

9 to 1 The Curragh and Blue Stone.

THE DERBY.

8 to 1 Kennymore.

9 to 1 Black Jester.

INTERNATIONAL POLO.

PRACTICE OF ENGLISH TEAM FOR AMERICA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 2.

The English polo team for America begin practice games in England to-day. "The Times" displays some concern over the fact that when playing for their regiments all the members have been either three or back and none forward.

LORD WIMBORNE'S EXPERIMENT.

Lord Wimborne is trying the experiment of converting Captain Barrett and Major Mathew-Lannowe into forwards but it is recognised that the difficulty is a formidable one. Lord Wimborne is confident of being able to provide plenty of suitable ponies, but hitherto only one has been lent him.

BLACK AND WHITE BOXERS.

HOME OFFICE OBJECTIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 2.

A boxing match between "Sam" Langford and "Gunboat" Smith arranged for June 30th at the Olympia has been cancelled in deference to the Home Office objections that contests between "black" and "white" boxers resulted in discussions which were likely to prove harmful to the Empire.

AMATEUR TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 3.

In the Amateur Tennis Championship Major Cooper-Key beat Leatham 6-5; 6-3; 4-6; 1-6; 6-5.

MAJOR COOPER-KEY WITHDRAWS.

Major Cooper-Key who beat Leatham in the second round of the Amateur Tennis Championship Tournament at Queen's Club, has scratched from the tournament.

When other remedies fail to cure that headache, here's the cure. Stearns' Headache Cure, headache gone in a few minutes.

HOCKEY IN CALCUTTA.

BEIGHTON CUP TOURNAMENT.

ALIGARH BOYS WIN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 2.

The final game in the Beighton Hockey Tournament took place this evening on the Calcutta ground before a record number of spectators, Aligarh beating Jamalpore, after a very close game, by three goals to two.

The victors on the day's play were the better side, their forwards being very nippy and tricky. Jamalpore became demoralised after the second goal had been scored against them. Boileau of Jamalpore was the best man on the field, and, though closely watched, almost scored on several occasions. The Jamalpore defence did not impress the spectators. Sir Lawrence Jenkins was amongst those present.

LIST OF WINNERS.

1895, Naval Volunteers; 1896, Naval Volunteers; 1897, S. P. G. Mission, Ranchi; 1898, S. P. G. Mission, Ranchi; 1899, Calcutta Rangers; 1900, St. James' School; 1901, Royal Irish Rifles; 1902, Royal Irish Rifles; 1903, S. P. G. Mission, Ranchi; 1904, Hornets; 1905, C. E. College, Sibpur; 1906, S. P. G. Mission, Ranchi; 1907, S. P. G. Mission, Ranchi; 1908, Customs; 1909, Customs; 1910, Customs; 1911, Calcutta Rangers; 1912, Customs; 1913, Calcutta Rangers; 1914, M. A. O. College, Aligarh.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I.N.M. has done a distinct service to the public of Ahmedabad in ventilating in your popular paper, the grievous state of municipal affairs that at present prevails in this city. It is with a view to support his article, that I seek the hospitality of your columns.

When the Municipality of this city was suspended in 1910 and a committee of management consisting entirely of members nominated by the Government was appointed in its place, people thought that, now that the Government had taken control of Municipal affairs and had appointed picked men to serve on the committee, Ahmedabad was going to become a model city in respect of Municipal matters and that the committee would teach an object lesson in municipal administration to the public and especially to the members of the defunct Municipality. Four years have elapsed since that time but, for ought I know, the object lesson is still to come. We are still where we were four years ago, and in some matters even worse off. I will give here one instance of a very pressing evil from which we are suffering at present. The water-tax is doubled but Sir, I invite you to this city to hear the loud and widespread complaints of the people throughout the whole city as regards the hardships they to have suffer in procuring even a barely necessary supply of water. Nobody explains to us the conditions which have made the water supply to scantly and our feelings are not soothed by assurances that prompt remedies are, or are about to be, taken to remove this pressing hardship. When there is any public uproar or and misunderstanding, the Government some times issues Press Notes and Communiques acquainting the public with the real state of things and with the remedies proposed. But our Municipal Government disdains to adopt a course by which they might be open to the charge of mimicking the Government and of wanting in originality So, of course, they stick to their original course viz., silence, and in this oppressive heat slumber. I feel sure that if we had elected representatives on the Committee, the voice of the people would not have been so disregarded and ignored as it is at present and the Municipal executive would have been stimulated to activity.

But, if the Municipal authorities err on the side of giving too little water, they are, I imagine, trying their best to atone for that scarcity by giving us plenty of dust. Two things,—want of good metalled and well-preserved roads and want of an adequate sprinkling of water on them,—contribute to the feast of dust that we are here enjoying everyday. And if and when some of the roads are watered, the condition of the roads and the artfulness of municipal servants sprinkling water, combine to turn the roads from a dusty to a muddy state and thus are we treated to a monsoon scene in the midst of summer! Generally however the hot particles of dust are playing in the air and find a congenial abode either in or on the bodies of the people moving on the roads.—Yours. etc.,

H. V. DIVATIA.

Ahmedabad, May 2nd.

"EXTRA SPECIAL" AT
"LA SCALA"
!! TO-NIGHT !!
HOCKEY FINAL
DORSETS v. GRANT MEDICALS.
FILMED AND SHOWN SAME DAY.
You no doubt saw the game come and see it replayed on the screen at
"LA SCALA"
!! TO-NIGHT !!
Views of the spectators. Exciting incidents during the game.
This is in addition to our Variety and Cinema Programme.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Aga khan Hockey Tournament, Final (replay), Grant Medical College, 2nd Dorsets (Poona), Oval, 5-30 p.m.

TUESDAY, May 5.

Meeting of the Colaba Cotton Fires Inquiry Committee, 8 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, May 6.

Vacation Sitting of the Bombay Insolvency Court 11-30 a.m.

Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, 4-10 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

"La Scala," Edwards Theatre, Bandmann-Rickard Vaudeville Co. 6-30 and 10 p.m.

America India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 6-30 to 8, 8-30 to 10, and 10-30 to 12.

Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTH.

PEARSON.—April 14th, at Bandikui, Rajputana, the wife of J. D. Pearson, Executive Engineer, B. B. & C. I. Railway, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

TILLOTT—KEABLE.—April 14th, at Bhagalpur by Rev. Canon Cole, assisted by Rev. H. Perfect, Rev. William John Tillott, C.M.S., son of the late Robert Tillott, Esq., London, Norwich, to Frances Gena, eldest daughter of Benjamin Bayley Keable, Esq., of Bromley, Kent.

DEATHS.

GILMORE.—April 16th, at the Medical College Hospital Calcutta, Thomas Peter, the dearly beloved husband of Millicent Gilmore, Military Grass Farm, Mhow, C.I., age 37 years.

PATUCK.—May 1st, Framji Kaikhosru, at his residence, Byramji Jijibhoy Road, Bandra, Funeral 2 p.m., (S. T.), to-day.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY

Regimental Orders by Major J. W. Hawes V.D., Commanding.

167 Signalling Class—Monday 4th May 1914 The Signalling Class will parade at Headquarters on Monday next the 4th May 1914 at 6-45 p.m.

Resignation.—The undermentioned having resigned is struck off the Strength of the Corps from to-days date:—
No. 193 Sapper G. Heward E. E. Company.

169 Leave.—The undermentioned has been granted leave of absence as stated against his name:—
No. 1332 Corpl. Z.A. Sharron from 4/5/14 for one month.

170 Transfer.—The following transfer will take effect in No. 9 Company from date.
Gunner F. Dixon from "B" to "A" Sub-Section.

(Sd.) A.C.D. Graham Captain R.A.
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders By The Hon. Colonel R. W. L. Dunlop, C.I.E., V.D. Commanding, May 4.

324. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:—
Tuesday 5th, Wednesday 6th, Thursday 7th, Friday 8th and Saturday 9th.
Any Company Class Firing. Sunday 10th "F" Coy. Shoot.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.
The Binning Shield Competition will be fired on Sunday the 24th May instead of Tuesday the 26th May as stated in programme issued to members.

(Sd.) O. T. MacR. Leckie, Captain,
Offg. Adjutant Bombay Vol. Rifles.

BAND AT THE PRINCESS MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Lieut Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

March ....."Nibelungen" .....Wagner.
Overture ....."Cagliostro" .....Adam.
Valse ..."Little Grey Home in the West" .....Lohr.
Grand Selection ....."Faust" .....Gounod.
Serenade ..."In this hours of Softened Splendour" ...Pinsuti.
Melodies from ..."The Marriage Market" ... Jacobe.
Two Step ..."That Mysterious Rag" ..Snyder.

THE BOMBAY COMMAND.

The following appeared in yesterday's Station Orders:—

Colonel W. R. Marshall, 1st. Bn. the Sherwood Foresters, having proceeded to England on leave the Command of the Station develoves upon Lt.-Colonel F. H. Smith, 2nd. Q. V. O. Rajput Light Infantry, with effect from the 1st. May 1914.

THE S. S. AUSTRIA.

The Austrian Lloyd's S. S. Austria, for Trieste and Venice leaves on the 4th inst., from the Alexandra Dock No. 4. The medical inspection saloon passengers will take place at the Alexandra Dock Shed No. 4 on the 4th inst. at 3-30 p.m. Deck passengers and Nativo servants must be present at the Port Health Disinfecting Station, Frere Road, near Prince's Dock, with all their luggage kit, on the 4th inst. at 1 p.m.

FATAL TRAMCAR ACCIDENT.

An accident which ended fatally occured on Sunday afternoon at three o'clock when Vadilal Vithaldas, a Hindu, met his death. It appears that the deceased approached Carnac Road from Barak Lane, near the Fort, Market, and attempted to board a bogey car. He either slipped his foot, or relaxed his hold, and fell between the cowcatcher and wheel of the moving car, being dashed about from side to side, and on the car being stopped life was found extinct.

FIRE IN MEDOWS STREET.

Mrs. Godinho, residing in Medows Street was lighting a Jost fan in her bedroom on Saturday morning to set it in motion when her cloths accidently caught fire An alarm was raised and Mr. Godhino and the servants immediately ran up. The flames had spread to some pieces of furniture. The Colaba and the Fort engines and the Salvage Corps came up and extirguished the flames.

The damage done to the furniture is about Rs. 350, and to the house about Rs. 150.

Mrs. Gohinho, was slightly burnt about her legs.

FATAL CYCLING ACCIDENT.

W. Saldanha, aged 24, while riding a bicycle on Friday evening met with an accident and sustained injuries which eventually proved fatal.

Saldanha was riding from Churchgate Street to Churchgate Station when a gnarry belonging to Mr. Munji Currim, and driven by his coachman, Govind Bhugwan, was going down Hornby Road towards the Esplanade. At the Flora Fountain, Saldanha attempted to cross the road in front of the gharry, but was knocked down by the horse's head and severely injured.

He was removed to the G. T. Hospital, where he succumbed to the injuries on Saturday morning.

COTTON FIRE IN COLABA GOODS SHED.

At 1-25 p.m., on Sunday one of the Royal Garrison Artillery patrols on the Colaba Cotton Green noticed smoke issuing from a truck containing cotton, which had just arrived at the Bombay, Baroda and Central India goods shed at Colaba. He immediately raised an alarm, which was responded to at once by several of the Fire Brigade's engines and the Bombay Salvage Corps. Fortunately there was sufficient pressure in the street hydrants, a hose was immediately put in use, and with the aid of the Colaba engine, the fire was put out, but not before fifty of the hundred bales the truck contained were damaged by the fire. About seven bales in an adjoining truck were also slightly damaged by the fire. The cotton was in uncovered trucks, without tarpanlins and presumably caught fire through a spark from an engine. The cotton, which was of Broach description, belonged to Mr. Narain Rajaram, and had arrived in Bombay shortly before the fire took place.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

During the 24 hours ended at 6 a. m. on Saturday last, there were recorded in Bombay City 77 attacks and 65 deaths from plague and one attack and one death from small-pox. There were no cases of cholera. The total mortality from all causes was 144, as compared with 135 on the corresponding day of 1913 and 114 in 1912. The plague attacks were reported from the following places:—Byculla 11, Worli 8, Sewri 6, Tarwadi 6, Bhuleshwar 6, Parel 5, Mazagon 5, Mahim 4, Khara Talao 3, Mandvi 3, Fort (North) 3, Market 2, Dhobi Talao 2, Mahalaxmi 2, Sion 2, Tardeo 1, Khetwadi 1, Kumbharwada 1, Fanaswadi 1, Dongri 1, Umarkhadi 1, Chukla 1, Esplanade 1, Second Nagpada 1. On Friday last in all 1729 rats were caught by the municipal rat-catchers of which 146 were found to be plague infected. A Ward contributed 15 of these latter, B Ward 50, C Ward 43, D Ward 12, E Ward 24, F Ward nil and G Ward 2.

MUNICIPALITY'S SKINNING CONTRACT.

The Committee appointed by the Corporation to enquire into the question of tenders for the right of skinning dead animals is still investigating the affairs that came to light during the debate on the quesion, and as there is likelihood of its sittings being prolonged in view of the fact that there has been a certain amount of explosure regarding the actual carrying out of the contracts in previous years, the Municipal Commissioner has given the contract for a further period of one month to Haji Noor Mohomed Haji Isa, the highest tender, at the tendered rate.

It will be remembered that when the matter came up before the Corporation for discussion, the Commissioner recommended a different party for the contract, but after the matter had been referred to the Committee and after it had been resolved to grant the contract for one month only to Haji Noor Mahomed Haji Isa, the latter had offered to destroy all fat, one of the allegations against him being that he passed of this fat as ghee.

TAXI AND GHARRY SMASH.

In the early hours of Saturday morning a serious collison took place between a hired victoria and a taxi-car. It appears that gharry No. 649, in which Mr. B. K. Puntaki and M. Frank, a ticket-collector of the G. I. P. Railway, were proceeding southwards along Esplanade Road, at about 1 a.m. As the gharry turned into Mayo Road, taxi-car number 3,909, driven by Charles Munson, and containing two European passengers, crashed into it, the horse being so seriously injured in the chest and foreleg, that it is necessary to destroy the animal. Fortunately the driver of both conveyances and the passengers escaped without injury, the escape being almost miraculous.

On Saturday, Inspector Guider appeared before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, and preferred a charge of rash and negligent driving endngering human life, against Charles Manson, the driver of the taxi, and applied and secured a postponement to the 16th instant, as he desired to have a plan ofthe scene of the accident drawn.

ACWORTH LEPER ASYLUM.

The President, Acworth Leper Asylum Matunga, acknowledges with thanks the following donations to the Asylum, during the months of January, February and March 1914:—

Mr. Raghunandan Narayen Kothare on behalf of his mother, Bai Manekbai Kothare, Rs. 100/- G. P. Note at 3½ per cent., and Rs. 15/- for three months at Rs. 5/- p.m. The Bombay Women's Victoria Memorial Fund, Rs. 130-2-0, Mr. Madhavji Jasing, Rs. 25/-, Messrs. Dulabhdas Keshavji and Chunilal Mathurdas, Rs. 25/- Mr. Jivandas Vallabdas Rs. 25/- Mr. Chunilal Girdharial, Rs. 20/-, Mr. Pranjivandas Hurji, Rs. 10/-, Messrs. Taher & Co., Rs. 0-5-3; sugar and powa, from Mr. Rawji Nensi and Mr. Virjee M. Mullo, sweets from Her Excellency Lady Willingdon, Messrs. Vithaldas Govindrai, Sadool Bhika Kumbhar, Daya Arjoon, Keshav Khemraj, Hurjee Mulji, Mrs. Saraswatibai Moreshwer Talpade and Rao Bahadur Sunderdas Narayendas; Chana and Kurmura, from Mr. Girdhar Jadhavji; plantains from Mr. Keshav Khemraj; malpawa, from Mr. Lakhamsi Napoo, and Thakar Woljee Liladhar; ladoo, from Messrs. Bhawanji Lakhmidas, Kushal Girdhar Gandhi; Mawaji Gaggoo, Lakhamsi Napoo Mill hands from Standard Mill, and Mr. Sudamal Hiraji.

LATE LORD MINTO.

AN ACKNOWLEDGEMENT FROM LADY MINTO.

The following letter has been received by the Honorary Secretaries of the Bombay Presidency Association from Mr. Dunlop Smith acknowledging the letter of condolence from the Bombay Presidency Association to the Countess of Minto on the death of Lord Minto.

Dear Sir, I am desired by the Countess of Minto to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 25th March communicating a Resolution passed by your Council. I am to say that Lady Minto is much touched by the terms in which the Council have referred to the late Lord Minto and much values their expressions of condolence with her in her bereavement. I am to ask that you will convey Lady Minto's thanks to each and every member of the Council.

I am, etc.,
Sd/ J. R. Dunlop Smith.

"KING OF THE POETS"

A RUSSIAN ADVENTURE.

On April 10, the Berlin correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" writes as follows:—

Paul Fort was dubbed "King of the Poets" by the vote of the readers of a Paris paper, but on entering Germany from Russia he was subjected to treatment that was anything but royal. When he reached Wirballen and presented his pass he was astonished to be told by a Russian gandarme that before he could cross the frontier he must also furnish a certificate that while in the Tsar's dominions he had not committed any unexpiated breach of the laws. Protests were of no avail, nor did a letter of recommendation from M. Pichon in the smallest degree soften the hearts of the officials. The "King of the Poets" was compelled to leave the train and spend Wednesday night at the station. This was a very unwelcome interruption of his journey, as he was due to give a lecture here last evening. He relieved his feelings and passed the time by firing off telegrams in all directions, and incidently got rid of sixty francs in this way. The expenditure, however, was in vain. The people to whom he was pledged here, when they heard of his predicament, telephoned to the French Ambassador, and M. Jules Cambon, though the night was already far advanced, rang up his Russian colleague, who undertook to make his influence telegraphically felt in St. Petersburg. This intervention proved effective, and five minutes before the departure of the last train which would enable him to fulfil his Berlin engagement, the "King of the Poets" was informed that he would be exceptionally allowed to continue his journey without police attestation of the cleanliness of his conscience.

FATE OF THE TANGO.

DANCING MASTERS' CONFERENCE.

The Paris correspondent of the "Times" writes:—Dancing masters from most countries of Europe and America have gathered together in Paris this Easter to deliberate for the good of their profession. This is the first international congress of teachers of the dance which has been held, and its purpose is to settle for all countries the dances which shall be danced and the way in which they shall be danced. The leading spirit of the gathering is M. Lefort, the inventor of the Ta-Tao, and he has collected about him some forty or fifty colleagues of both sexes, all conscious of the importance of their high calling and awake to the responsibilities which rest upon their shoulders as tutors of the civilised races in elegance and grace.

"All emotions can be expressed in the dance," says M. Lefort. "It remains to decide upon the best form of expression. The Tango, for instance, say the representatives from England, is dead, we must find something to replace it. On the other hand, masters from Vienna and elsewhere have variations of the Tango to show which they are confident will win immediate approval. M. Lefort himself puts forward the Ta-Tao. Others are believed to have fresh steps and unimagined movements up their sleeve. Everything new that each country has to produce is to be danced to-morrow by its exponents before the congress. That critical audience will then set itself to choose, and by its choice the choregraphic efforts of Europe during the next twelve months will be guided.

With reference to the project for leasing a large area of land on the Lower Bari Doab Canal for sugar-cane cultivation, and the manufacture of sugar, it is understodd that the Punjab revenue authorities are not saguine as to the success of the scheme. The matter is still under discussion between them and the agricultural experts, the difficulties being that it is not desirable to bind cultivators to grow cane if it is more profitable to grow wheat and cotton. Further, the climate of the Lower Bari Doab is not well suited to cane cultivation.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

ILLICIT COCAINE.

MAN SWALLOWS THE DRUG WHEN ARRESTED.

At the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday, Chief Excise Inspector McCarthy, chorged Iman Bux Nobid Bux and Dhadu Hussain with illicit possession ond sale of 128 grains of cocaine before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate and Mr. Kanuga and Mr. Chackerbutty appeared for the accused.

It was alleged by the prosecution that a watch was set on cocaine dealers in Kumberwada, Third Lane, when the first accused was seen bringing a bag of cocaine for sale from which he had supplied two bundles to the second accused when he was pounced on by the two sepoys, who immediately whistled a signal to Inspector McCarthy. The second accused ran away with the packets he had in his hand and managed to put the whole of the cocaine into his month before he was cought and brought back to Mr. McCarthy. The latter forced open the man's mouth and cocaine and bits of paper fell out and was picked by one of the sepoys. Both men were arrested. The stocking-like bag, in which the first accused had brought the cocaine, and had thrown away was found under one of the large pipes lying on the road, that is to be used for the maines. It contained 128 grains of cocaine, valued at Rs. 24-2.

The accused pleaded not guilty, and his Worship postponed the case until Tuesday.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION.

"A PIECE OF LEGAL HUMOUR."

On Saturday, at the Mazagon Police Court, before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Mr. Saher, barrister-at-law, filed the following information on behalf of Jamshedji Cawasjee Jusavala charging Mahomed Cassam Patel, Alia Bux and Maneckji Nusserwanji Parekh with defamation and abetment of the same.

The complainant, in the course of his information, alleged that he had charged the two defendants with cheating but that the notices were subsequently discharged, when they brought a charge of defamation against him as he had stated in his information that they were members of a gang of organised swindlers. This, and a charge by accused No. 1 came up for hearing on April 28th when their pleader, Mr. Godinho, was absent, and the Court, after hearing his counsel, discharged the notices. Mr. Godinho, as a rejoinder to the reports appearing in the daily papers wrote an explanation of the conduct of his clients. In one of these reports it was stated that there was an undertaking between the parties that the accused should not appear in Court, and the notice was dismissed on that account. It was also stated that there would be an expression of regret on the complainant's part. The complainant said that these statements were false and malicious, as well as defamatory, and made with a view to lower him in the public estimation.

He denied any arrangement and in conclusion stated:—"Mr. Godinho saw my counsel, who informed Mr. Godinho that he would state to the Court that accused No. 1 was not a man of benign appearance as stated in my first complaint, and that that expression was used by my counsel, Mr. Moosa, as a piece of legal humour."

The Magistrate ordered a notice to be issued.

A STRANGE DELUSION.

OLD MAN AND HIS JEWELS.

A strange but laughable incident, occurred at Bori Bunder on Saturday.

Mr. B. N. Madholkar, a retired Inspector of Schools residing at Akola, arrived in Bombay a few days ago in order to redeem ornaments valued at Rs. 9,000 for use at a wedding at Nasik. In company with his clerk, he left the Sirdar Griha, Carnac Street, where he had been on Friday night, and proceeded to the Bori Bunder Railway Station, separating from his clerk, who went to the third class booking office, while Mr. Madholkar, who was travelling by a higher class proceeded to the platform, and finding his luggage, consisting of only one trunk, lying on the platform, he went off immediately to the Princes Street Police Station, and informed them that one of his trunks containing Rs. 9,000/- in jewellery was missing. Inspector Spiers, at once proceeded to Bori Bunder, while Sub-Inspector Kantake went to the Sirdar Griha and assembled all the coolies.

At Bori Bunder the former learnt that the clerk had gone back to the hotel. They repaired to that place immediately and found the clerk bewildered at the action of his master. He (the clerk) had purchased his ticket, and on going to the platform, found the trunk containing the valuables unwatched and seeing Mr. Mudholkar nowhere about he returned with the trunk to the hotel. Unable to make out what the confusion was about, when it was explained to him, he pointed out to Mr. Madholkar that he had only one trunk and had left it on the platform, under the impression that he had another, which was stolon!

"What can I say!" exclaimed the old gentleman when convinced of his delusion, and asked, not without a touch of pathos, "How did I get the impression that there were two boxes?"

"Anyhow," he said in conclusion, "I must congratulate the Bombay Police on coming out immediately, adding as proof of their worth: "In an hour's time we found out our mistake!"

LAWN TENNIS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA TOURNAMENT.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

One of the semi-finals of the Doubles is down for decision this evening, Simms and May meeting Wilkinson and Fox.

The remaining semi-final takes place to-morrow, when also the final of "A" Class of the Singles is to be played.

Finals of the Doubles and "B" Class Singles are fixed for Wednesday.

THEATRICAL SUIT.

DIRECTORS OF THE EXCELSIOR AND LATE MANAGER.

At the Small Causes Court, Bombay, before Mr. N. W. Kemp, Chief Judge, a case came up for hearing in which Mr. Alfred St. Clair sought to recover from Mr. A. J. Billimoria, managing director of the Excelsior Theatre, Rs. 1,200 in respect of second class passage money by the P. and O. for himself and Mrs. St. Clair.

Mr. Vicaji Patel, pleader, appeared for the plaintiff, while Mr. Suntoke defended the respondent. The plaintiff's story is that he belongs to a leading theatrical troupe in London and was engaged as manager of the Excelsior in Bombay on conditions that the directors could dispense with his services by giving him three months' notice or in lieu thereof three months' pay with second class return passage money for himself and Mrs. St. Clair. The directors having resolved to terminate his services, gave him three months' pay and told him that the passage money would be granted if he left Bombay within a week. Later on, the period was extended to a month, by which time if he and Mrs. St. Clair did not return to London the passage money would be forfeited. Mr. St. Clair's contention was that, in the absence of any such clause in the agreement, he was entitled to return Home within any reasonable time.

His Honour considered the evidence as to custom in such matters and after hearing counsel held that in the absence of a special provision to the effect that the St. Clairs were to return to London forthwith after the termination of their engagement they were entitled to their passage money. The Court accordingly directed that their passage be booked and they be given the costs of the suit.

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION IN BURMA.

BURMA CHAMBER'S REQUEST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, May 3.

The Chairman of the Burma Chamber of Commerce has forwarded to the Revenue Secretary to the Burma Government a communication in which certain matters are referred to regarding the Southern Shan States Railway extension. When the member for Commerce and Industry passed through Rangoon last November, opportunity was taken to strongly protest against the then proposed suspension of the Southern Shan States Railway works at Aungban, 25 miles from the sanctioned terminus at Yawnywe.

Mr. Clark undertook to place before the Government of India the views of the Chamber. Since then nothing has been heard of the matter and unless action is taken in the next few months the staff at work on the second division of the Railway would be dispersed and various buildings dismantled as the Railway will have reached Aungban and further construction had been ordered to be stopped. To complete first two divisions 143 lakhs of rupees will have been spent out of a total of 199 lakhs; so that only 57 lakhs are needed to complete the project. If the required funds are not forthcoming the object of the line would not be attained and public money would be wasted to a great extent. The construction of the Railway should not, in the Committees' opinion, have been undertaken unless it was intended to complete the Railway up to Yanghve. He (Chairman) was instructed to suggest that the Railway might be constructed at once to Yanghwe out of provincial balances if no other funds were available, the Government of India undertaking to repay the expenditure at the beginning of the next financial year.

WOMAN'S BRAIN.

AMERICAN SPECIALIST ON ITS TRUE VALUE.

The New York correspondent of "The Standard" wired on April 15:—

Woman's brain differs from man's, and does not possess centres of originality, according to the finding of Dr. Simon Baruch, one of New York's most eminent specialists, who has specialised for 50 years on sexual differences in health and disease. On the other hand, he eulogises its real power..

"The absence of originality and initiative in the woman's brain cells," declares Dr. Baruch, "is no fault of hers; it is the defect of her germ plasm, and she elicits our admiration for having accomplished so much with this biological handicap. The fact that all through the history of the thousands of years of human life and endeavour there is not even sufficient exception to the rule to prove it demonstrates that great originality, initiative, is a masculine quality. From the enormous material, including all the epoch-making discoveries or great achievements, it is safe to say that a majority sprang from the brains of men who were most woefully handicapped, and who by reason of their masculine courage, persistence, and doggedness swept the handicap aside.

"Look at Christopher Columbus, Lincoln, Hiram Maxim, Elias Howe—has any woman been more handicapped? What opportunity had Carnegie and his young aid, Charles M. Schwab, or Fels, or Altman, or Woolworth, or Jacob M. Schiff, the great banker? While women's opportunities for great work were limited by their conventional confinement to one occupation, home duties, the chief reason for the entire absence of great achievements outside of the emotional lines, in which their work can not be overestimated, lies in the essential mental difference between the sexes, in the essential biological difference in their brain.

THE VALUE TO HUMANITY.

"Because this cannot be demonstrated anatomically there is no more reason to doubt it than to doubt the difference between most sane and insane persons, because there is no anatomical difference between their brains discernible. In the emotional lines women excel by their nature; in creative lines men excel by their nature. I have not yet found a man who could approach the vast majority of women in the physical or mental care of young children; his germ plasm unfits him for this most momentous of all tasks. The physical rearing and spiritual guidance of children, the making and conservation of home so that it may be worthy of man and woman living in true comradeship, surpass, despite the slurs and contempt of the feminists, in importance all the discoveries and creations of men.

"Humanity could better afford to lose any or most of man's achievements than the family life to which all that is best and noblest in our nature is consecrated, and by which it is conserved. No reasoning man believes that the hard-earned man's home will be disrupted by the strivings of the feminists. Long before this will happen, the brute with whom the suffragists seeks equality and above whom the feminist shrieks superiority will crush her as the law of nature, with its wonted cruelty, will urge. When femininity departs from womankind, the masculinity of man will unhappily lose the refining influence that now holds in reverent restraint his normal brutality."

At the end of April, the Hindu University Fund amounted to Rs. 44,45,516-13-2, including the collection of Rs. 1,28,974, during that months.

Latest Creation of V. Kigaud Paris, Perfumer to the Courts of Spain, Russia, Holland, etc.

LOVE IN A DREAM

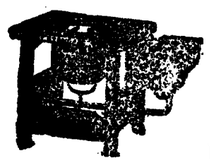
Perfume, a most unique and delicate perfume from Flowers of France; highly concentrated One drop of this sweet scent represents the ragrance of a basket of fresh flowers. Adopted by fashionable and aristocratic ladies.

Lavender Water—With musk. Made of best Alps lavender and genuine Tonkin. Always the best. See white label and sprinkler and the guarantee of the

WHOLESALE AGENTS:—

V. C. DASTUR & Co.,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

WICKLESS OIL STOVES, RANGES & BAKING OVENS



NO SMELL. NO SMOKE, NO SOOT.

ABSOLUTELY SAFE, QUICK AND RELIABLE.

Burns with pressure and produces a powerful blue flame.

PRICES AND CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

CLUBWALLA & Co., Ld.,
(Stove Depot),
17, Church Gate Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

CHEVALIER CHAMPAGNE

Ex. Quality Ex. Dry

VINTAGE 1906.

(As supplied to the Viceroy). as well as to the Continental, Hotels, Clubs, and Messes.

Price Rs. 67 per one Doz. Quarts.

Rs. 71 per Two Doz. Pints.

Sole Importers:—

D. C. Oomrigar & Co.

Opp. Crawford Market,

BOMBAY.

THE

12 H. P. ROVER CAR

Is decidedly AHEAD OF ALL CARS in its Class.

Its phenomenal popularity in England has been attained by its ELEXIBILITY its SILENCE, its superb, APPEARANCE and its clean DESIGN.

Ask for particulars and arrnge a trial

ON

THE SWEETEST TWELVE EVER MADE

Sole Agents:—

The Bombay Motor Car Company Ltd

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE & APOLLO BUNDER BOMBAY.

Branch—Lucknow.

Telegrams: "Chalo, Bombay."

BEST OPPORTUNITY

For securing at Mahableshwar.

For **SALE** or **LEASE**

Valuable Building Plots at

MAHABLESHWAR

Commanding excellent views.
Healthy site.

Suitable for small or big Bungalows with Extensive compounds.

Apply sharp to:—

Messrs. SYKES & PATKAR,
28, Medows Street, Fort,
BOMBAY

Or

Dr. ANTURKAR,
Hindu Sanatorium,
MAHABLESHWAR.

WANTED CANVASSERS

Experienced in Life Insurance line on excellent commission. Handsome pay and commission allowed on guaranteed work.

Write to Box No. 100.

The Bombay Chronicle.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

TOWN.

Yearly	Rs. 20.
Half-yearly	Rs. 11.
Quarterly	Rs. 6

MOFUSSIL.

Yearly	Rs. 30.
Half-yearly	Rs. 16.
Quarterly	Rs. 9.

When other remedies fail to cure that headache, here's the cure. Stearns' Headache Cure, headache gone in a few minutes.

THE CENTRAL BANK, OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act, VI of 1882 on 31st December, 1911.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... ... Rs. 60,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ... ... Rs. 15,00,000

The Hon. Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K.C.I.E., CHAIRMAN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 3 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June, and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSITS: are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.

LOAN, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.

Purchase and Sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.

Detailed Rules and further particulars on application.

AUDITORS: Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & CO., Chartered Accountants. Act as weekly auditors of the Bank.

HEAD OFFICE:

Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

A. E. COOKEHANAWALA, Manager

FOR

HEALTH—COMFORT—ECONOMY.

AERTEX

CELLULAR

CLOTHING

AERTEX CELLULAR is composed of small cells in which air is always enclosed, forming a protective layer to the skin; while owing to the ventilated structure of the clothing, any surplus heat and perspiration can readily escape.

NEGLIGE SHIRTS .. .. ..6 for Rs. 24
DRESS SHIRTS .. .. ..6 for Rs. 33
UNDERWEAR Per Suit .. .. Rs. 5

AGENTS for GENUINE CELLULAR.

IF UNABLE TO CALL, WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED PATTERN BOOK, QUOTING *this paper.*

ASQUITH & LORD LTD

Gentlemen's Outfitters

EXPERTS IN MEN'S DRESS: BOMBAY.

LEADING TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	Page.
LEADING ARTICLE.	
Loose Thinking	8
NOTES OF THE DAY	8
OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL	8
LONDON LETTER	10
FOREIGN CABLES.	
Peace in Sight	9
Situation in Mexico	9
Labour War in Colorado	9
Brazil Expedition	9
Insurgent Rising in Albania	9
Other Telegrams	9 & 10
INDIAN TELEGRAMS.	
Rajabazar Bomb Case	10
Other Telegrams	10 & 11
BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL.	
Bombay Police Courts	7
Mahomedan Education in Bombay	11
BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS	7
GENERAL NEWS.	
The Far Eastern Scene	5
Simla Notes	10
All-India News in Brief	12
Gazette of India	12
Fashions of To-day	15
Flirtation—A Social Duty	15
SPORTING NEWS.	
Hockey in Bombay	6
Hockey in Calcutta	6
Other Sporting News	5 & 6
WEATHER AND SHIPPING	3
COMMERCIAL	4
ILLUSTRATIONS.	
A Cheeta's Affection for her Keeper	5
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament	6
Sir Edward Carson and Ulster Volunteers	11
Fashions of To-day	15

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Monday, May 4, 1914.

LOOSE THINKING.

The failure to secure a conviction in the recent trial of a young Bengali for the assassination of a police inspector in Calcutta, and the abandonment by the Crown of the prosecution in the case known as the Faridpur Dacoity Case, in which a number of accused were charged with conspiracy, has produced the usual crop of unreasoning protests on the part of a certain type of journals given to loose thinking in these matters. That the police should fail to run to earth the criminals responsible for these political assassinations and dacoities is certainly a matter of grave regret, which is shared by all honest people in India, of all classes and creeds, who have the welfare of the country truly at heart. But it is necessary, when these failures, not of justice, but of executive ability, occur, to preserve one's balance and not to give way to indulgence in an orgy of unreasoning indignation against the procedure of the courts which does not permit of people being convicted on inadequate grounds, or the attitude of a Government which refuses to listen to suggestions that legal procedure should be so amended as to enable such convictions to take place. For this is what the demand of such excitable journals as "The Statesman", "The Englishman" and "The Times of India" amounts to. Stripped of the sophistical phraseology in which their recent comments on this subject are presented, they leave us no alternative but to assume that what they are asking for in the case of all political crime is some such remarkable procedure as will enforce the acceptance by the courts of the story told by the police, or the presentation to the Executive of summary powers of punishment. At any rate we fail to see what less they expect. Short of the refusal of the ordinary amenities of justice to accused persons in political cases, everything has been made easy for the police. They can have a trial by jury, or by a Sessions judge and assessors, or by a Special Tribunal of three judges without a jury. But nothing seems to satisfy their friends in the press. If the jury refuse to convict on the evidence; they are either prejudiced or too soft-hearted. If the judges acquit the accused; it is because the law demands a standard of evidence to which the police cannot, and cannot be expected to, conform. There is nothing left then but to do without the judges and the juries and the evidence, and assume the guilt, without further enquiry, of every political suspect produced by the police.

It would be difficult to concoct anything of a more unreasoning character than the attack on Lord Carmichael's Government which appeared in the columns of a local contemporary a few days ago. Everyone knows what occured in the Chitpore assassination case. The facts, as represented by the case for the Crown, turned out to be hopelessly unreliable; there was practically nothing to connect the accused with the crime but the fact that the policemen who went in pursuit of the assassin captured him at some distance and alleged that a revolver was in his hand when they arrested him. The attempt to prove that this was the weapon with which the crime was committed completely failed, and the evidence actually showed that the bullets found in the victim's body could not have come from such a weapon. In addition to this the character of some of the most important witnesses produced by the police was proved to be such as to make their evidence worthless, and to throw grave doubts on the *bona fides* of those who brought them to court. Two trials took place and each resulted in a majority verdict of acquittal. But on the strength of the fact that the Advocate-General of Bengal, whose opinion carries no weight whatever, "withdrew from the prosecution not because there was doubt as to the justice of the case for the Crown, but because after the two disagreements it was inexpedient to proceed further," and that the judge refused to make an order for an acquittal, the public are practically invited to take the view that the failure to secure a conviction was a failure of justice, and we are treated to such balderdash as that the authorities had no business to submit the case to the "hazard of a trial by jury"; that "the abuse hurled at the police is absolutely unwarranted"—there was only a slight error in judgment; and that "it is impossible to tell the whole story of this remarkable case; when it is revealed it will be found to contain a most interesting page in the annals of cirminology." We have heard all this sort of thing, over and over again, ad *nauseum*. Whenever a case of this sort fails, and the police appear in a bad light, we have these mysterious hints of something behind the scenes that cannot be revealed, and which, if it could, would show the police to be the helpless victims of an abominable plot. We say quite frankly that we do not believe that, if the "remarkable story", of which our contemporary professes to have a confidential knowledge, were produced, it would bear examination for a moment or would in any way justify the astounding case which the police had the temerity to place before the jury. The facts cannot be got over in this way. The Crown failed to secure a conviction. The essential points in the police evidence were hopelessly discredited. The accused is as much entitled to the presumption of his innocence as he was when he first walked into the dock; and more so, because of the actual failure of the attempt to establish his guilt. It is difficult, in the face of all these facts, to be patient with these wicked and unscrupulous attempts to persist in the theory of the guilt of an innocent man and the childish criticism of the authorities for having allowed a man on trial for his life the benefit of a trial by a jury of his fellow men. There is nothing better to be said of the comments on the Faridpur case. In this case, after the evidence of one witness had been taken, the prosecution counsel announced that he had no evidence in support of his case and requested the discharge of the accused. Nearly thirty witnesses, who were to have been called, we are told, had been "terrorised and intimidated," because the accused had been allowed out on bail. This constitutes the basis of a strong attack on "the authorities in Bengal" for having allowed bail to "anarchists". We trust that, as long as British rule is responsible for justice in this country, no attention will be paid to the demand that the courts shall be made to discriminate between one accused person and another. The rules in regard to the granting of bail in such cases are fairly strungent, but, so far as they leave the discretion to the magistrate or the judge, everyone is equally entitled to the benefit of such discretion. An anarchist is an anarchist when he has been proved to be an anarchist, and not before, and while the presumption of his innocence exists he has as much right to the benefit of that presumption as any other accused person. In this particular case the granting of bail clearly indicates that the police never had an overwhelmingly strong case. The allegations of intimidation may or may not be well-founded; but they remain allegations. And another interpretation, which it is not necessary to detail, may be placed on the fact that, when the time came for producing the witnesses at the trial, with the fate of the witnesses in the Chitpore case before them as a lurid example, they intimated their inability to support the police on oath.

It is useless to build upon these scandalous failures of the police in Bengal to cope with political crime a case against Lord Carmichael's Government and the High Court. What could be more silly than the plea that what is wanted is "some machinery which will guard against the withdrawal of cases laboriously prepared, not on their merits, but for the reasons given in the Roy and Faridpur trials?" Putting aside the unintended insinuation that the erroneous construction of the sentence conveys, and accepting the meaning that is apparently intended: what machinery can possibly be designed to prevent juries from disagreeing, or acquitting, or Crown counsel from withdrawing cases, if the police bungle their cases or produce evidence that cannot stand the test imposed by ordinary legal procedure? Lord Carmichael's Government has a very difficult problem to cope with in this failure of the police to grapple with a task, for which they possess all the powers and facilities which can be reasonably afforded them. It may be that they are not to blame for their inability to lay their hands on the real perpetrators of these crimes, to unravel the complicated threads of this mysterious and cunning conspiracy, and to unearth the miscreants who compose the secret bands of anarchists; but they are to blame, and must be held responsible for, the miserable failures of cases that they bring into the courts, and their own failure to purge themselves of methods which are an obstacle to, rather than a help in, successfully dealing with this, or any other class of crime. It would be more profitable to press home upon the officers responsible for the conduct of these cases, the blame for their wrong methods or incapacity, whichever it may be, than to beat the air with demands for impossible measures from a Governor, to whom all India owes a debt of gratitude for the spirit of peace and conciliation which he has produced in a disturbed and discontented province.

Notes of the Day.

The Next Tory Premier.

Lord Curzon seems to have settled the question of the next Tory Premiership, on Friday by introducing Lord Lansdowne to the Primrose League demonstration at the Albert Hall as one destined to fill the highest office under the Crown. That this has been finally settled is further indicated by the fact that it is the custom for this annual demonstration of the Primrose League to be addressed by the party, and that Lord Lansdowne and not Mr. Bonar Law was chosen on this occasion. When the latter was elected to succeed Mr. Balfour it was generally assumed that he would have the Premiership when the time came; but there need be no surprise that his ineptitude in the leadership has brought about a settled conviction in the party that they should look elsewhere for a Premier. That Lord Curzon and the Primrose League rightly interpret the feeling of the party in deciding to keep Mr. Bonar Law out of the premiership is undoubted; but that Lord Lansdowne will be more acceptable to the more progressive section of the party is very doubtful. Lord Lansdowne is practically a "Die-hard" and, more than anyone else, has brought disaster on the party at two successive elections. There is a very strong section of the party that highly disapproves of these Tory irreconcileables, and, if Lord Lansdowne is to be Premier, it may result in a secession of the more advanced Tories and the Liberal Unionists,—the latter especially if the Home Rule has by then been disposed of.

Epirote Savagery.

The capture of Kolonia by the Epirote insurgents, who are reported by Reuter to-day to have massacred women and children, points to the immediate necessity on the part of the Albanian Government to grapple seriously with the situation. The recent rising at Koritza, it may be recalled, was attended with similar atrocities to those now said to have been practised at Kolonia,—a fact which indicates that the Epirotes are as cruel as they are determined. At Koritza, it is reported, they showed a brutal savagery which culminated in the murder of inoffensive women and priests,—an earnest of what may be expected unless Prince William succeeds in quickly suppressing the rebellion. This consummation, however, has now been rendered considerably easier by the complete withdrawal of the Greek troops from southern Albania. It is to be hoped, therefore, that further time will not be lost by the Mpret in coming to close quarters with the insurgents and administering a sharp and effective lesson to the "holy battalions" of M. Zographos.

Epirotes, as a Whole, Passive.

A successful campaign, it need hardly be said, would immensely strengthen the new Government, besides launching Prince William's reign under the most favourable auspices. The principal factor, it is stated, in favour of Prince William is that the movement in Epirus, which has been organised and maintained by Greeks from all over the Levant, does not possess the irreconcilable backing of the Epirotes as a whole. These latter are remaining passive behind the activities of the irregular bands, and it is believed their incorporation into Albania will present comparatively little difficulty when the bands have been dealt with. In the meantime the special correspondent of "The Times" at Durazzo reports the establishment of another "autonomous State," this time in north-west Albania, between the White Drin and the Montenegrin frontier. Reshan has been made the capital of the new "State," and the first President is one Arif Bey, whose "army," we are told, consists of a gendarmerie some 200 strong!

The Late Duke of Argyll.

The death of the Duke of Argyll removes from public life in Great Britain a stately figure that will be greatly missed. Never actually in the front rank as a politician or in literary and artistic circles, and certainly far behind his celebrated father in distinction and intellectual ability, the late Duke was nevertheless, a notable man in society, and was, throughout his life, an enthusiastic patron of literature and the arts, and possessed in this respect a very fine taste. His connection with political life was spasmodic. He was elected in 1868 as Liberal member for Argylshire, and became private secretary to his father, who was then at the India Office. He remained in Parliament till he went to Canada as Governor-General in 1878, in succession to Lord Dufferin, and when he returned twice contested seats as a Liberal Unionist but without success; afterwards, however, in 1895 he was returned for South Manchester and kept that seat until he succeeded his father in 1900. He was never a prominent figure in the House of Commons. When he went to Canada he and the Princess Louise had an enthusiastic reception from the Canadian people, and they continued to be very popular throughout their term of office.

The Marriage with Princess Louise.

The marriage of the Marquis of Lorne, as he then was, with Princess Louise, Queen Victoria's fourth daughter, in 1871, created considerable sensation, this having been the first instance of a marriage of an English princess with one not of royal blood. Many stories have been told of the reasons for the marriage, the most popular being that it was hastily arranged to put an end to an attachment that the Princess had formed for young and impoverished cleric. But, whatever the cause may have been, the marriage was a happy one, though there were no children. The identity of their literary and artistic tastes and their liking for a somewhat Bohemian life,—of the superior kind,—was sufficient to ensure a very happy union, and there was undoubtedly strong affection between them. The late Duke, unfortunately, never enjoyed the great fortune that his father possessed, that nobleman having left a large part of his property to his second wife, whom he married very late in life,—she was a lady-in-waiting to and a great friend of Queen Victoria,—the result being his inability to live either at the family seat, Inverary Castle, or his town mansion, Argyll Lodge, Kensington.

China's New Constitution..

If one were to judge from the outline given by Reuter, China's amended Constitution, which came into force on Friday last, is surely the strangest of State documents ever promulgated by a so-called Republic with a Parliamentary form of Government. The sudden dismissal of the advanced Reform Party in the assembly in November last showed that Yuan-Shi-Kai's essay in Parliamentary Government was beset with extraordinary difficulties. Since then political conditions in China have gone from bad to worse, and to-day the President finds the country not only honeycombed with secret revolutionary societies, but confronted with an open, and most formidable rebellion in "White Wolf" and his well-organised army of bandits." Apart from these internal troubles the financial difficulties of China are of so acute a nature that only the ready assistance of the Powers has hitherto been able to prevent the country toppling over like a pack of cards. In circumstances such as these, it is evident anything like a Parliament, except of the most shadowy character, is well-nigh impossible, and that the soil has to be carefully prepared before Parliamentary Government can take firm root. In the midst of the powerful antagonistic forces around him, it is a question whether Yuan will prove himself equal to this long and tedious process or be destroyed. To-day, however, according to the new constitution, he is supreme arbiter of his country's destinies.

Despotic Powers.

Yuan's powers on paper at least, are not less than those of the Manchu Empires whose dynasty came to an inglorious end with the betrayal of the young Kuang-Hsu by Yuan-Shi-Kai himself. Indeed, his authority is that of a despot, practically untrammled by Parliament or people, for, by the constitution, he can invoke, suspend or dissolve the House, submit bills and budgets, and withhold assent to them even if passed by a three-fourths majority. He will control the entire civil administration including the judges, the army and the navy, can declare war and conclude peace, and will be, in short, in every way, the undisputed "head of the nation." The dominatant note of Yuan's career has been his ambition, combined with an adaptability to circumstances, which few political adventurers in the history of nations have possessed in so marked a degree. As Governor of Shantung during the Boxer outbreak he posed as the friend of the people and acquired a reputation for moderation and patrotism. Having thus consolidated his position with the proletariat, he set his face against the excesses of the Dowager Empress and the reactionary party, although at the same time he professed to be a loyal servant of the Empress, to whom he betrayed the boy Emperor. But unscrupulous though he has always been, it would be a mistake to judge him by the standards that rule in more orderly civilisations. Besides, he is something more than the mere creature of his environment, and whatever may be his faults of character or commission, he may be truly styled the saviour of his country. His astonishing influence with the European Powers is a proof of this and Chinese Loans, thanks chiefly to Yuan are to-day just as popular on the Bourses of Europe as those of far better governed and more stable governments.

Official and Personal.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon, accompanied by Mr. Watson, Private Secretary, and Captain Goldie, Military Secretary, will make a stay at Government House, Ootacamund, arriving there on the 5th of June.

The Raja and Ranee of Vizianagram have reached Madras on their way to Ootacamund. They will make a brief stay in Madras.

PEACE IN SIGHT.

LORD LANSDOWNE'S ATTITUDE.

STRONG SUPPORT OF FEDERALISM.

MR. BALFOUR'S PESSIMISM

GOVERNMENT AND NATIONALISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 1.

Introducing Lord Lansdowne at a Primrose League demonstration at the Albert Hall, Lord Curzon said he hoped to see him fill the highest office in the service of the Crown. (Prolonged cheering.)

"A VERY FOUL CALUMNY."

Lord Lansdowne affirmed that the Ministers had attempted to intimidate or provoke Ulster and then, in order to divert attention, they had accused the Unionists of trying to corrupt the Army, which was a very foul calumny. What was going to happen next? They all honestly desired a way out of the position which was a discredit to Great Britain's reputation. The real trouble was that the Government was not sufficiently its own master to make a real proposal.

DANGER OF FEDERALISM.

He emphasised that Federalism would split the country into fragments and the country had certainly not given a blank cheque for that. (Cheers.) There was danger in accepting terms which would not prove a settlement in the end.

PEACE HAS COME TO STAY.

LONDON, May 1.

A better political atmosphere still prevails and is now spreading to Ireland. Although it is agreed that the difficulties regarding details are formidable, there is a strong and widespread feeling that peace has come to stay.

A CONFERENCE.

It is believed that Mr. Asquith, Lord Lansdowne, Mr. Redmond and Sir Edward Carson will conduct conversations which will start as soon as possible.

SUPPORT OF FEDERALISM.

It is understood that two hundred Liberal members of the House of Commons and one hundred Unionist members sympathise with Federalism.

UNIONIST OPPOSITION TO HOME RULE.

LONDON, May 2.

Speaking at Swindon Mr. F. E. Smith said that the Unionists would never assent to the settlement of the Home Rule question providing for an automatic inclusion of Ulster after a period of years.

In the course of his speech at Runcorn Lord Hugh Cecil declared that the Unionists were still bitterly opposed to Home Rule and would adopt every Parliamentary means to prevent it being passed.

NO FURTHER MOVEMENT OF TROOPS CONTEMPLATED

LONDON, May 2.

Major-General Sir Cecil Macready has received the journalists at Belfast. He said no further movement of troops was contemplated towards Ulster, except routine movements. He did not anticipate any further trouble.

A CLEAR-CUT SEPARATION OF ULSTER.

LONDON, May 2.

At a meeting at Coventry "to protest against the use of British forces to shoot the Ulster loyalists for political purposes," Mr. Balfour said that he was glad that at least some members of the Cabinet now recognised that nothing could meet the Ulster difficulty but the clear-cut separation of Ulster. He was confident that nothing else could avert a civil war.

EVEN A GENERAL ELECTION CANNOT SETTLE IT.

Unlike the constitutional problem as to whether Home Rule ought to be given before the country was consulted, that was a problem which could not be finally and peacefully settled by a general election, for, even if the country did reverse the verdicts of 1886 and 1895, there would still be the position of Ulster to make the Bill unworkable.

LONDON, May 2.

"The Times" says there have been no direct communications between the party leaders as the result of Wednesday's debate, but that communications are passing between the Government and the Nationalists.

WHY PROSECUTION OF ULSTERITES WAS ABANDONED.

LONDON, May 2.

Telegrams from Dublin announce that the prosecution of the Ulsterites has been abandoned owing to Nationalist representations.

INSURGENT RISING IN ALBANIA.

CAPTURE OF KOLONIA.

MURDER OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

INDIGNATION IN DURAZZO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

DURAZZO, May 2.

The Epirote insurgents with many guns captured Kolonia. The despatches say that they massacred women and children and gutted the town.

It is reported that they are advancing. The news has caused the utmost indignation in Durazzo. Crowds are parading the streets and patriotic speeches are being made and anti-Greek cries raised. A meeting is to be held to-morrow to protest against the massacre.

FIRE IN BELFAST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 2.

The Belfast Hippodrome and Opera House is on fire and it is feared will be gutted.

LATER.

Extensive damage has been done by the fire in Belfast.

DESIGN OF NEW DELHI.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 3.

A feature of the Royal Academy is the seven water-colour drawings of the preliminary designs of the approaches and buildings at the central point of New Delhi, showing Government House and the Council Chamber.

NEW SECRETARY OF INDIAN TEA ASSOCIATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 2.

Mr. Pease, Assistant Secretary of the Indian Tea Association, has been appointed Secretary in succession to the late Mr. Skinner.

OBITUARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 2.

The death is announced of Sir James Henderson, Managing proprietor of the "Belfast News Letter."

DEATH OF THE DUKE OF ARGYLL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

The Duke of Argyll died to-day.

His Grace the Duke of Argyll, a son-in-law of the late Queen Victoria, was an ex-Governor-General of Canada. For many years he was best known as the Marquess of Lorne. He sat for some years in the House of Commons too. For three years he came into touch with the work of the India Office, where he served as private secretary to his father when he was Secretary of State. His Grace was 69 years old, at the time of his death.

PROFESSIONAL BILLIARDS.

STEVENSON BEATS GRAY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 3.

In a match of 18,000 up between Stevenson and Gray, the former won. Scores: 18,000: 10,677.

In the match of 18,000 up between Inman, the former won. Scores: 18,000: 14,770.

AMATEUR TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

PLAYERS IN SEMI-FINALS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 3.

In the semi-finals of the amateur tennis championship to-morrow, the ex-champion Baerlein will meet C. W. Gordon. The American Crane will play Eustace Miles.

LORD MILNER ON HOME RULE.

"NOT PEACE BUT THE SWORD."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 3.

Speaking at Coventry, Lord Milner said that the Government's Home Rule Bill would bring not peace but the sword to both Ireland and the United Kingdom.

Government had not a leg to stand upon after refusing to submit the question to a referendum.

SITUATION IN MEXICO CITY.

HUERTA'S RESIGNATION EXPECTED.

FOREIGN MINISTER RESIGNS.

FRESH STEP BY MEDIATORS.

TAMPICO OIL WELLS TO BE SAVED.

WASHINGTON, May 3.

The American consul at Vera Cruz reports that 1,500 more foreigners, mainly Americans, have arrived in Mexico City from the interior and are unable to leave. The Consul has asked the British Admiral and the Brazilian Minister to exert their influence to restore the railway communication with the capital and to facilitate the escape of the refugees.

UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN WARRING FORCES.

WASHINGTON, May 1.

In view of the serious danger at Tampico owing to the rapid accumulation of oil in the adjacent great wells, it is believed that a combination of the naval commanders representing England, Germany and the United States will attempt to bring about an understanding between the warring forces for the protection of the oil works.

GENERAL CARRANZA'S SUPPORT.

Meanwhile General Carranza has telegraphed to Sir Cecil Spring-Rice saying that he is determined to exert every effort to save the oil works.

SERIOUS SITUATION IN MEXICO

HUERTA'S RESIGNATION EXPECTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, April 3.

A despatch from Mexico city announces that the situation there is becoming more serious. General Huerta's resignation is expected.

A detachment of several hundreds of Mexican Federals advanced yesterday to the waterworks outside Vera Cruz and attempted to destroy the city's water supply.

The attack made was, however, feeble, only a few shots being fired at the waterworks guard.

There were no casualties and the reinforcements sent were not needed and returned to Vera Cruz.

General Funston has established a military governorship in the city.

RESIGNATION OF MEXICAN MINISTER

LONDON, May 3.

The situation in Mexico City is most obscure.

The reasons for the expected resignation of General Huerta have not been explained, while the actual rsignation of Senor Ruiz, Minister for Foreign Affairs, described as a strong supporter of mediation, apparently at the instance of General Huerta, and the prompt appointment of his successor, have somewhat perturbed the mediators.

FRESH STEP BY MEDIATORS.

The latter have, however, taken a fresh step having asked the United States General Huerta and General Carranza to appoint representatives to confer with their representatives.

LATE SIR STAMFORD RAFFLES.

COFFIN IN HENDON CHURCH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 2.

In the course of enlargement works at Hendon Church, a vault was discovered containing the coffin of Sir Stamford Raffles, the position of whose grave at Hendon had been hitherto unknown.

AVIATION FATALITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 2.

Lieutenant Niemaier has been killed and Lieutenant Mayer severely injured as the result of an accident while flying at Halberstadt.

A research scholarship, of the value of Rs. 60 per mensem, will be awarded by the Government annually to a diploma holder of the Punjab Agricultural College for postgraduate study, provided a sufficiently promising candidate is forthcoming who will have to present a thesis after the scholarship period.

BRAZIL EXPEDITION.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S RETURN.

PARTY SHUT IN FOR 41 DAYS.

DISCOVERY OF A RIVER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 2.

Mr. Roosevelt has arrived at Manaos from the expedition into the interior of Brazil. He is suffering from painful boils. Otherwise, he and his party are well.

SHUT IN DEEP RAVINES.

In an interview he stated that the party had been shut for forty-one days in deep revines and only progressed half-a-kilometre daily, unable, during the whole period, to see the sun. They were not able to catch fish and the party existed for a month on the ship's biscuits.

LARGEST AFFLUENT OF THE RIO MADEIRA.

They lost five out of seven canoes in the rapids and had to build others. They discovered a new river, the largest affluent of the Rio Madeira.

GERMAN ESPIONAGE IN RUSSIA

BALLOONISTS GET SIX MONTHS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 2.

The German balloonist who was detained at Perm and his two companions have each been sentenced to six months' imprisonment for espionage. Intense indignation prevails in Germany.

RELEASED PENDING APPEAL.

LATER.

The German balloonists sentenced at Perm for espionage have been released on a small bail pending appeal.

SOUTH AFRICAN GOVERNMENT

PROPOSED TARIFF CHANGES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CAPE TOWN, May 2.

The Government has announced that it will submit a series of tariff changes including the increase of duties on tea in small packages and coffee and the reduction of duties on raw and partly manufactured cocoa.

MOSLEMS IN GREEK MACEDONIA

INTOLERABLE POSITION REPORTED TO POWERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 2.

It is stated that the emigration of the Greeks from Thrace has stopped.

It is reported that The Porte has drawn the attention of the Powers to the intolerable position of the Moslems in Greek Macedonia, adding that it cannot remain indifferent to it.

MOTOR-BUS COLLIDES WITH BANYAN TREE.

CONDUCTOR'S AWFUL DEATH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

TINNEVELLY, May 2.

Particulars have come to hand of a ghastly motor accident which occurred on Thursday evening near Moontadaippu on the Tinnevelly-Travancore road.

While a motor-bus belonging to the Palamcottah Motor Co., containing forty passengers, was nearing Moontadaippu, it was noticed that the car was being driven at a very rapid pace and the passengers, among whom were two police inspectors, protested loudly against the high speed, but the driver, it is alleged, heedless of the protests, continued to drive at a terrific pace with the result that the car collided violently with a banyan tree and the conductor, who was standing on the mudguard, was pinned between the car and the tree. He remained in this pitiful plight for an hour and a half before he was extricated.

The unfortunate man was conveyed to the Palamcottah Hospital where he died shortly after admission. The car was much damaged and had to be towed by another car. A Brahmin orderly of the police Sub-Inspector was seriously injured, both his knee-caps being smashed, and he is lying in a precarious condition at Nanguneri.

The driver of the car, a Native Christian named Williams, and the cleaner, are alleged to have absconded as soon as the accident happened.

Mr. F. J. Brigstocke, I. C. S., Joint Magistrate, Mr. Ryan, Deputy Superintendent of Police, and the Circle Inspector of Nanguneri held an enquiry into the circumstances and a police party has proceeded in search of the absconders. It is stated that the driver possessed no qualifications for driving and had no license.

Owing to the derailment of a goods train on the night of the 30th ultimo, between Bellput and Lindsay, the passage of the mails from and to Quetta was somewhat delayed.

TROUBLE IN FINLAND.

DUMA'S LAW IGNORED.

MAGISTRATES & MUNICIPAL OFFICERS IMPRISONED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ST. PETERSBURG, May 3.

Seven leading magistrates and municipal administrators in Finland have been sentenced to eight months' imprisonment and deprivation of office for ten years for refusing to enforce the operation of the law passed by the Duma, but not by the Finnish Diet, giving Russians equal rights with Finns in Finland.

REPORTED GROUNDING OF JAPANESE STEAMER.

WIRELESS MESSAGE PROVES UNFOUNDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

TOKIO, May 1.

The mail-steamer Siberia, Nagasaki for Manila, has sent a wireless message that she is ashore off the Isle of Formosa. She carries 43 first-class passengers including the wife of the Governor of the Philippines. Details are lacking as the message was mutilated.

MANILA, May 2.

The captain of the Siberia wirelesses that the ship is not in trouble.

HONG KONG, May 2.

The Siberia wirelesses that she will arrive at Manila this morning in fine condition. She says the report of stranding was a mistake.

SEARCH FOR ANOTHER VESSEL.

LONDON, May 2.

It is feared at Lloyds that the report of the stranding of the Siberia refers to another vessel and a search is being made.

WHITE WOLFE'S RAVAGES.

DISBANDED KANSU MAHOMEDAN TROOPS JOIN HIM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PEKING, May 2.

White Wolf has reappeared and looted Lingtai and Chungsin in Kansu. It is reported that disbanded Kansu Mahomedan troops have joined him.

PUTUMAYO ATROCITIES.

MAGISTERIAL ENQUIRY AND ORDER FOR ARRESTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIMA, May 2.

The magisterial enquiry into the Putomayo atrocities has concluded. The *Dossier* runs into 3,100 pages. Eighty-three arrests have been ordered.

FIVE COASTGUARDS DROWNED.

BOATING FATALITY AT ALDEBURGH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 3.

Five coastguards have been drowned as the result of the capsizing of a boat off Shingle Street, Aldeburgh.

GERMAN SEA AGREEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BERLIN May 2.

The Reichstag has passed the Safety at Sea Agreement.

FREQUENT THEFTS FROM RAILWAYS.

SINDHI SEPTUAGENERIAN'S SENTENCE ENHANCED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, May 2.

A Sindhi who had been sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment for stealing thirteen bags of wheat from a waggon on the North-Western Railway, appealed to the higher court for a reduction of his sentence on the ground that he was an old man of 70 years, and that this was his first offence.

The judges, on the contrary, held that the sentence was too lenient and increased it to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment, on the ground that it was necessary in the public interest to put a stop to the frequent thefts from Railways.

LABOUR WAR IN COLORADO.

COLD-BLOODED BRUTALITY.

MURDER OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

ANTI-ROCKEFELLER DEMONSTRATIONS.

IMMINENCE OF GENERAL STRIKE.

MILITIAMEN SET STRIKERS' TENTS ABLAZE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 2.

The "New York World" says it appears that Mr. Rockefeller will help President Wilson to end the civil war in Colorado. It says nothing in Mexico compares with the cold-blooded brutality of the happenings in Ludlow, Colorado, and quotes a doctor as saying that the militiamen applied torches to and burned the tents sheltering women and children.

MURDER OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

Mr. Rockefeller, junior, interviewed in New York, says the rioting was of an unprecedently savage nature. The strikers murdered women and children besides destroying hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of property. He says they were not justified in murdering men whose only offence was that they were seeking to eran a livelihood without the permit from the United Mineworkers of America.

ANTI-ROCKEFELLER DEMONSTRATIONS.

The May Day celebrations in New York were converted into anti-Rockefeller demonstrations, groups of men, with crape on their arms, parading in front of the Standard Oil offices and Mr. Rockefeller junior's house exhibiting placards inscribed "Thou shall not kill."

CALL FOR A GENERAL STRIKE.

The Illinois Mineworkers have requested the American Federation of Labour to call a general strike protest against the Colorado labour trouble.

FEDERAL FORCES QUADRUPLED.

The Federal forces in Colorado have been quadrupled.

RIOTING AT SOCIALIST MEETING.

NEW YORK, May 2.

Rioting took place to-day at a Socialist meeting. The Police used batons and a crowd of ten thousand persons was stricken by panic. Ten women and twelve children were injured.

ARREST OF A DANGEROUS WOMAN.

LONDON, May 3.

A woman named Marie Ganz, who took prominent part in the anti-Rockefeller demonstrations on May-Day here, was arrested yesterday morning while parading in front of the Standard Oil building. She is alleged to have been threatening to kill Mr. Rockefeller, junior.

PUTTING TORCH TO STRIKERS' TENTS.

TRINIDAD (COLORADO), May 3.

At the Coroner's inquiry into the score of deaths which occurred in the fire at Ludlow on April 20th when the tents of the strikers were burned, one witness gave evidence that he saw a man in the uniform of the State militia put a torch to a tent and start the blaze.

PROCLAMATION TO LAY DOWN ARMS.

WASHINGTON, May 3.

The Secretary for War has issued a proclamation ordering both sides in Colorado to lay down their arms.

LATER.

It is announced that the Colorado strikers have agreed to surrender their arms.

HOME BUDGET.

PROBABLE READJUSTMENT OF INCOME-TAX.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 2.

The newspapers believe that the Budget will provide for an additional expenditure by the re-adjustment of the income-tax, but will not disturb the Customs and Excise duties.

There has been no rush to clear goods from bond.

LONDON LETTER.

SOCIAL TOPICS.

SUNSHINE IN APRIL.

NOTABLE FUNCTIONS IN PROSPECT.

LATE LORD SUFFIELD.

A GASTRONOMIC CELEBRITY.

A very gay and festive season is anticipated in London, if the Ulster storm subsides and there is no general election. Many great social functions are in prospect, including a great ball to be given by Earl Curzon at his house in Carlton House Terrace.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, April 17.

We usually get an improvement in the weather about the middle of April, but few had ventured to predict such glorious sunshine as has distinguished England since the Easter holidays set in, till the moment of writing this letter. Eastertide is now past, Londoners have returned to their old routine of work or play, according to circumstances, and Parliament has once more assembled with the bitter conflict of the Home Rule fight about to break out again. Their Majesties the King and Queen are in London. The time is almost due when they will make their journey to France, there to be received with a distinction such as is seldom accorded even to monarchs on state occasions. Of this, your readers will no doubt be told enough long before this letter is before them. Both the King and Queen, by the way, are looking remarkably well.

Next month London is to be visited by the King and Queen of Denmark, and there can be little doubt as to the warmth of the welcome that will be accorded to Queen Alexandra's brother. There will be the usual banquet at the Guildhall, a ball and a banquet at Buckingham Palace and a gala performance at the Opera. The coming season is likely to be a gay one in every way; always providing that the political trouble in Ireland does not develop on too serious lines, or we are not plunged into a general election. Most of the great balls that are being arranged will be given at leading West End hotels; a new fashion that is found preferable to the bad old days when crushes, more or less unbearable were given in private houses with inadequate accommodation. I may mention by the way that the Savoy Hotel has started after-supper dancing every evening; an institution that may be expected to spread to its rival establishments. One of the chief balls during the coming season will be that given by Earl Curzon at his house in Carlton House Terrace and at which the King and Queen will be present. Lord Curzon entertains on a grand scale and the gathering is sure to be very magnificent. Ten days later the Duchess of Devonshire will give a ball at Devonshire House. The usual splendid fancy-dress ball at the Albert Hall in June, will, I hear, be more splendid than ever. I am told that it is to take the form of a sort of Anglo-American "entente cordiale," in view of the centenary of amity between the two English-speaking empires. The American colony in London are showing great enthusiasm over the matter.

FESTIVITIES AT WELBECK.

An event of the last week has been the coming-of-age of the Marquis of Titchfield, the eldest son of the Duke and Duchess of Portland. Wonderful receptions and entertainments have been given at Welbeck when the magnificent underground chambers were scenes of splendid festivities.

Since William III created his favourite page and lifelong friend the Earl of Portland there have been interesting romances in the English House of Bentinck. But none have been more strange and mysterious than that to which is due the building of these huge subterranean chambers. Some of your readers may remember the claim of one George Hollamby Druce to the Dukedom of Portland and all that pertains thereto. Druce claimed to be a descendant of the eccentric nobleman, who was succeeded by his cousin the present peer in 1879. There was indeed great mystery about the late Duke, who so shunned the public gaze that he was believed to be a leper by many people, a report in which there does not seem to have been any truth. The mystery of his secret habits was explained in quite a different manner by the Druce party who declared that they were accounted for by the fact that he quarrelled and accidentally killed his brother Lord George Bentinck, the famous young England leader and friend of Beaconsfield. Whether the family calling themselves Druce are or are not his descendants, it is an undoubted fact that the Duke had a connection with the Baker Street Bazar of which Mr. Druce was principal It is also a fact that there were underground passages from a house his Grace rented in Hyde Park Gardens, in the direction of Baker Street, and that the house in question was stocked with all kinds of linen goods and such things as were to be expected in a dry-goods store. A near relative of the present Duke of Portland once told me that even recently the family often come across stocks of linen goods stored away in the underground chambers at Welbeck. The Dukes of Portland are immensely wealthy, and consequently the last holder of the title was in a position to indulge in an eccentricity extremely expensive. Much of the wealth that he enjoyed passed to Lord Howard de Walden, but the present Duke inherited a separate fortune through his mother, the late Baroness Bolsover, in her own right That lady was a Cavendish Bentinck, so that the Duke of Portland is of the Bentinck family by both parents.

THE LATE LORD SUFFIELD.

King Edward's lifelong friend Lord Suffield was laid to rest in the yard of the little church at Gunton Park on Tuesday. One of the most beautiful wreaths was that sent by Queen Alexandra, which was of lilies and of spring flowers and bore the following inscription written in Her Majesty's own hand, "In memory of our dear old and most faithful friend, dear Lord Suffield; from Alexandra. Rest in Peace." The coffin was taken from London and was accompanied by Lady Suffield and other relations. A few months before his death the late Lord Suffield published a book of reminiscences, that by the simplicity of their style and transparent candour are among the best efforts of their kind. His description of the late Queen Victoria dissipates once and for all the fallacy still held by some people that Her Majesty was a prude and lacking in a sense of humour. The opposite was the case. Queen Victoria was a strong advocate of decorum among those who occupied responsible positions, but she fully recognised the greater merits of less "straight-laced" persons as of entertaining company. In this she showed that sound common-sense and capacity "to see things as they are" which was one of the secrets of her success.

The landlord of Huddersfield, Sir John Ramsden, has just passed away at his seat in Bucks at the age of eighty-two. He was an Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge man and fifth baronet. He had been a great benefactor to the town that had proved such a source of wealth to his family, having given parks, built bridges and churches. His income from Huddersfield is said to have approached £200,000 per annum. The original Ramsden came from Elland in search of a wife, married a Miss Woode and was under-farmer of the Royal revenue for the Manor of Huddersfield. To his son William, Queen Elizabeth granted a charter which made the manor his own and founded the family fortunes.

THE CHEF OF SIMPSON'S.

A thorough "John Bull' who understood the genius of English cooking was Mr. Thomas Davey who I regret to say has just passed away at the age of seventy-two. No doubt few of your readers have heard of John Davey, and there may be many who have never heard of Simpson's in the Strand, the historic restaurant at which Mr. Davey had acted as chef for thirty-five years and with which he had been connected since 1867. He was indeed English of the English, and with his rosy cheeks, thick square form and blue eyes did credit to that race of Devonshire yeomen from whom he was descended. Mr. Davey made no secret of his insularism; indeed the perambulating foreigner had long since ceased to approach Simpson's for a "job." The greatest masters of Parisian cooking may well have looked on with envy at the really fabulous sums that had been offered Mr. Davey by American and Continental caterers in their efforts to lure the famous chef from the position he had so long held, with only six days' illness the whole time. Before the old-fashioned open fires were roasted mighty joints that took our minds back to the days of "Merrie England" and for generations these had been wheeled round to customers on a settle and the portions cut by each table.

Of course Simpson's itself has been renovated of late years; indeed almost rebuilt But the new fittings are all old oak on approved English lines. Many of us can remember the old place, with its mature mahogany partitions and heavy early Victorian fittings. Here it was that Mr. Davey entertained men of genius like Dickens, Thackeray, Wills, Irving, Bulwer Lytton, Toole, George Augustus Sala and many others. Had this celebrated champion of Anglo-Saxon gastronomy lived another fortnight he would have been the honoured guest at luncheon of a distinguished party, with Mr H. L. W. Lawson, M.P., in the chair.

SIMPSON'S IN CHEAPSIDE.

Though redecorated Simpson's in the "Strand" still carries on the old traditions and daily fourteen hundred pounds of English meat, two waggon loads of vegetables and other good things on an equal scale pass through a thorough course of English cooking and are served to men of letters, politicians, millionaires and others. There are other "Simpson's" in London; there is a "Simpson's" on Cornhill and "Simpson's" in Cheapside. Both these are commodious establishments and remain as regards fittings and architecture, much as they were three-quarters of a century ago. The house on Cornhill is the rendezvous of stock brokers and superior City men generally, opulent and otherwise. Here the succulent chop is still eaten off a pewter plate and honest English beer quaffed from tankards of ancient make. Even more interesting is the establishment in Cheapside, which had a particularly high reputation for fish. To realise the importance and enjoyment that meal time meant to our grandparents a journey should be made at lunch time to Simpson's in Cheapside. The visitor should climb to the topfloor where he will find a gathering of London citizens round a long table, with a professional chairman at their head. If he is lucky the novice will find an empty chair and if he is wise he will occupy and enjoy a real old English repast. After lunch a cheddar cheese is placed before the chairman and small slips of paper handed to each guest. Then it is your business to guess as accurately as possible the exact height of the cheese, which is duly measured with a foot-rule by the chairman. A successful guess and the finest champagne is supplied all round, but alas for vaulting ambition no man in living memory has known the correct estimate to have been made. I used in old days to wonder who the amiable individual could be who presided with a veritable genius for chairmanship over these gatherings. Then one day I decided to reside at Earl's Court and found him presiding over the sales of vegetables at a local establishment. Many a time since have I seen him decidedly dozing in an underground carriage on his way home at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. He never fails to wake up on arrival at Earl's Court Station.

RAJABAZAR BOMB CASE

SEARCH OF LOKENATH PRESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 1.

The hearing of the Rajabazar bomb case was resumed to-day at Hastings House.

Mr. Denham, continuing his evidence deposed to the arrest of Kalipado Ghosh who made a statement to witness to the effect that his name was Upendranath Roy Chaudhury and that he was a compositor of the Lokenath press. With regard to the finding of the "Liberty" pamphelts on his person at the time of his arrest, Kalipado told the witness that he had picked them up on the road. Witness then described the several searches of the Lokenath press.

Witness next deposed to the search of Kalipado's room in 119-4, Upper Circular Road. Among the impressions on the blotting pad seized in the house were the names, Biroja (an unknown conspirator) Sen Gupta, M.D., L.R.C.P., 80, Beadon Street, Srish Chuckerbutty, pleader, Lalbagh, Anukul Chuckerbutty, Barnobi and Hemangshu.

Mr. Bagram: Who held the enquiry into the Midnapore bomb?—The local Superintendent of Police.

Did you take any interest in it?—Yes.

Was it not found when the bomb had been thrown?—No.

Did Abdur Rahman say he had seen the bomb when it was being thrown?—I do not think so, it was not ascertained at the enquiry that the bomb was a bogus one.

Did you see the bomb?—Yes I saw it after it was taken to pieces.

Where is it new?—At 11, Camac Street. Street.

The Dalhousie-Square bomb was taken to pieces?—Yes, but prior to the arrest of the men. The Bhadreshwar bomb came after the arrest of the accused, but it was intact when the Midnapore bomb was taken to pieces.

Where is the report of the bomb?—It is in the office.

Cross-examined by Mr. Sen witness said that almost everybody excepting two small boys, was arrested at 296-1, Upper Circular Road. Their statements were recorded while they were under arrest.

CALCUTTA, May 3.

The hearing of the Rajabazar bomb case was resumed before Mr. Panton at Hastings House yesterday.

Mr. H. Petrie, Superintendent of Police, Delhi, identified the fragments of the Delhi bomb and deposed to two people being killed on the spot and some fifteen to twenty people being injured. Witness was present when Mr. Norton examined the types at the Lokenath Press. Witness with Mr. Norton and Mr. Howman was leaving the Press when Mr. Denham suddenly recollected that there were types in a room that had not been examined.

Mr. Bagram: What did he say?—I don't exactly remember.

IDENTIFICATION OF ACCUSED.

Mr. M. L. Chatterjee, Deputy Magistrate at Jessore, formerly at Alipore, deposed to having held proceedings inside the Alipore Central Jail in connection with the identification of the accused by witnesses. With reference to the identification of the accused Chandra Sekhar De by witness Jogendra Dutt, Mr. Chatterjee said that Jogendra identified Chandra Sekhar as one whom he had seen either at 295-1 or 296-1. With regard to the identification of the accused Kalipado, Jogendra said he had seen the accused at 296-1, but he did not know his name. Atindranath Biswas, another witness, said he had seen accused Dinesh at the Beliaghata thana after his arrest.

Cross-examined by Mr. Sen witness said that the 31 persons with whom the six accused were mixed up were undertrial prisoners and convicts.

Bidhubhusan Mukerjee, first assistant to the Translator to the Government of Bengal, identified the English translations of the Bengali documents including Saroda's letters and the "Yoga" pamphlet. Witness said that he had first misread "Amar Barsha Puja," (Durga Puja) for "Amabasya Punja" (the New Moon Puja) in one of Saroda's letters. With regard to the name "Dadhichi" occurring in the "Yoga" pamphlet witness said Dadhichi was a Rishi who when the Gods were hard-pressed by demons gave away a bene out of his body to Indra, the God of Gods, with which a thunder bolt was made and the demon Vritrasure was killed.

Mr. Pugh: Did Dadhichi survive the operation—No (laughter).

The cross-examination of witness was deferred till Monday.

POONA SOCIAL CONFERENCE.

SOCIAL REFORM ASSOCIATION DELEGATES.

In connection with the forthcoming social conference at Poona, the following resolution was passed at a meeting of the Presidency Social Reform Association on Saturday.

As, in response to the objections urged by the Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association, the Reception Committee of the Poona Provincial Social Conference has exempted the delegates elected by the Association from the necessity of subscribing to a Declaration in writing the Council of the Associattion to hereby resolve that the following members be elected Delegates to the Conference, on the distinct understanding that the question of imposing conditions on Delegates and Members of Reception Committee at future conferences shall left open for decision after due deliberation and consultation with the several Social Reform Bodies in the Presidency after the Poona Conference is over:—The Hon. Mr. G. K. Parakh; Hon. Mr. Justice L. A. Shah; Mr. Daji Abaji Khare; Mr. K. Natarajan; Mr. D. G. Dalvi; Mr. D. G. Padhye; Mr. B. N. Bhajekar; Mr. V. S. Raut; Mr. A. S. Vagh; Rao Saheb A. K. Pai; Sir Bhalchandra Krishna; Mr. Bhagwandas Madhavdas; **Mr. K. R. Mitra; Mr. L. R. Tersi;** Mr. M. R. Jayakar Mr. P. K. Telag; Dr. S. G. Ranaday; Prof. S. R. Bhandarkar; Mr. B. N. Motiwalla; Mr. G. K. Deodhar; Mr. G. C. Lahiwalla; Dr. K. J. Desai; Dr. T. C. Khandwalla; Mr. S. S. Patker; Mr. Liladhar R. Sampat; and Mr. Yeshwant **A. Kunte.**

FRANCISCO VILLA.

MEXICAN REBEL LEADER.

CAREER OF MURDER AND TORTURE.

Francisco Villa was born at Las Nieves in the State of Durango about the year 1868. He is wholly uneducated, being unable to read and barely able to sign his name, writes a correspondent in the "Daily Telegraph About the year 1282, when only 14 years of age, he was sentenced to a term of imprisonment for cattle stealing. On his discharge he settled in the mining camp of Guanacevi, where a few months later he underwent another sentence of imprisonment for homicide. When he came out of prison for the second time he organised a band of robbers, which had their headquarters in the mountainous region of "Perico" in the State of Durango, and were the terror of all their district.

In the year 1907, he was in partnership with one Francisco Reza, stealing cattle in Chihuahua and selling them in the United States, and then stealing mules and horses in the United States and selling them in Chihuahua. Inconsequence of some disagreement he shot and killed Reza in broad daylight, while sitting in the plaza in the City of Chihuahua. During the early part of November, 1910, he attacked the factory of a Mr. Soto, in Allende, State of Chihuahua, and killed the owner. By threatening the latter's daughter he forced her to show where she had hidden a sum of dollars 11,000, which he stole and used for arming a considerable force. He then joined Madero's revolution, uniting his band with Urbina's column. In January, 1911, he was at Casas Grandes, Chihuahua, where he killed Carlos Alatorre and Luis Ortiz for refusing to pay him the money he demanded for their ransom.

At Batopilas, State of Chihuahua, in February of the same year he tortured a lady named Sonora Maria de la Luz Comez until he made her pay him dollars 30,000. She iedd from the effects of the barbarous tratment she received.

GOLD-BLOODED CRIMES.

When Ciudad Juarez was taken from the Federals in May, 1911, he killed Senor Ignacio Gomez Oyola, a man of over 60 years of age, under the following circumstances: Having sent for him, Villa asked whether he had any arms in his house, and on his saying he had not, Villa, "who was seated on a table," drew his revolver and shot him dead. After rifling the corpse of money and valuables it was thrown into the street.

After the triumph of the revolution, Villa, in November, 1911, obtained a monopoly from the then Governor of Chihuahua for the sale of meat in the city of Chihuahua, which he procured by stealing cattle from the neighbouring farms. Suspecting one of his subordinates, Cristobal Jaurez, of stealing of his own account, he killed him one night in the latter part of November in the Calle de la Liberted.

In the early part of May, 1913, Villa, with twenty-five men, assaulted a train at Baeza, state of Chihuahua, that was carrying bars of gold and silver, valued at 100,000 pesos, killing the crew and several passengers, including Messrs. Caravantes and a Senor Isaas Herrero, of Ciudad Guerrero.

Later in the same month he entered the town of San Andres, Chihuahua, and assaulted the house of Senor Sabas Murga, an Hacendalo, who, with his two sons, tried to defend, themselves. Two of his nephews were killed, out the Murgas got away. Villa then got hold of two sons-in-law of Murga who had not taken any part in the fight, and after torturing them to say where their father-in-law had hidden his money he had them killed.

Towards the end of the month Villa's band took the town of Sta. Rosalia, Chihuahua. shooting all prisoners and treating the principal officers with terrible cruelty. Colonel Pueblecita was shoot and his body dragged along the streets of the town. The commercial houses of Mesrs. Viscenti, Sarli, Cia Harinera, Sardo by Blanco (Spaniards), and many others wars totally sucked. Many private persons were murdered, one of the worst cases being that of a Spaniard. Senor Montilla, cashier of the house of Sardony Blanco, who was shot over the head of his wife, who tried to defend him. Villa personally kicked her in the face as lay on the dead body of her husband. He also himself killed a Senor Rames, secretary of the Court of First Instance.

He arrested more than twenty of the principal people of Sta. Rosalia, torturing them and taking them out to be shot, until he obtained from them 70,000 pesos, which were collected by several people in order to have their lives. One of these was a lady, Senora Maria B. Coviero, who was herself also tortured until the sum Villa wanted was forthcoming.

WHOLESALE ATROCITIES.

In July, 1913, Villa took Casas Grandes, Chihuahua, and shot more than eighty noncombatants, violating several young girls, amongst them two young ladies named Castillo.

He attacked and took the town of San Andres, which was held by the Federals, in September, 1913, shooting many peaceable residents and more than 150 prisoners, many of these being women and children. In shooting these people, in order to economise cartridges, he placed one behind the other upto five at one time, very few of them being killed outright. The bodies of the dead and wounded were then soaked with petroleum and thrown into bonfires prepared for the purpose. The prisoners were forced themselves to make the bonfire and covered with petroleum the rest of the victims.

After this he went to the small town of Carretas, where he took prisoner an old man of more than 70 years of age, named Jose Dolores Moreno, demanding from him a ransom of dollars 200. As he could not pay Villa killed him with his own hand.

On September 29, 1913, Villa, having overpowered a force of over 500 Federals commanded by General Alvirez at Aviles, 15 kilometres from Torreon, had every prisoner shot.

Towards the end of November he took the city of Juarez by surprise. Nearly all the Federal officers who were taken there were shot, as well as some sixty non-combatants, most of them inferior employees and servants. The higher employees had managed to escape across the river to the American city of El Paso, Taxas.

On December 8, 1913, Villa took possession of the town of Chihuahua, which had been abandoned by the Federals since November 28, seizing all the commercial houses of Spaniards and Mexicans down to the smallest bar and drug stores, besides some owned by other foreigners.

Moreover, Villa expelled all the Spaniards, obliging more than 500 Spanish families to leave wthin three days. Only two Spaniards disobeyed this order—namely, two brothers, Martinez, owners of a small eating-house. Villa thereupon ordered them to be beaten to death.

CHILDREN HELD TO RANSOM.

Senor Pedro Olivares, an old and very infirm man, whose shop, under the name of Jose Ma Sanchez, Successor, had been already plundered, was being held until he paid dollars 50,000 for ransom. He had already paid dollars 10,000 for two of his children, these also having been held for ransom. Villa also took prisoners two children of 14 years of age called Lorenzo Arellano and Alfonso Moliner, sons of two gentlemen who were able to leave Chihuahua before Villa arrived.

Many private houses have been occupied by Villa's men, who use their carriages and automobiles. These last are placed at the disposal of public women for their daily orgies.

The house of Senora T. S. Vda. de prieto is also occupied by the rebels. This lady paid 25,000 pesos to Villa to allow her to leave the town.

Villa has shot in Chihuahua 150 non-combatants, the greater number being poor people who could not leave for want of means, or because they thought they ran no risks, as they took no part in politics. For all the people in any way connected with the Government had left before Villa entered the city. Special mention may be made of the case of Senor Ignacio Irigoyen and Senor Jose A. Yanez, who, though in no way connected with politics, were taken by Villa and tortured for several days with threats to shoot them until they paid ransoms of dollars 20,000 each. Having obtained from Villa himself safe conducts to leave by train for the border, the train in which they were was caught up at the station of Montezuma by a locomotive in which were several offers in Villa's confidence, headed by an ex-Madevista deputy called Miguel Baca Ronquillo, who took them from the train and shot them in the presence of the passengers.

THIRD PROVINCIAL SOCIAL CONFERENCE.

A correspondent writes:—The third provincial social conference meets on the 17th and the 18th of May 1914 in the pandal specially erected for the purpose in the compound of Tara Mansion near the Fergusson college, Poona. Members of the Reception Committee must subscribe to the following 7 (seven) items of social-reform:—

(1) Education and elevation of women.
(2) Marriage-reform.
(3) Widow-remarriage.
(4) Social work by women.
(5) Abolition of the Parda system.
(6) Elevation of the Depressed classes.
(7) Fusion of castes and sub-caste by interdining and intermarriage.

Those wishing to attend the conference as delegates must either be elected by a social-reform association duly constituted before 1914 or they must subscribe to any of the above five items of social-reform.

DEAN INGE ON THE COMFORT LOVING AGE.

The Dean of St. Paul's, preaching at the Cathedral on the night of April 10, said that nothing was done perfectly until it was done with joy. They heard a great many pretty things said about the pleasure of work, but he doubted whether those who uttered them had had much experience of what hard work meant. Let them get rid of cant. Nine-tenths of all work was drudgery, and if they wanted to bring any pure gold to God's temple they must coin it out of their own heart's blood. But still the joy was there. There was no lesson which needed to be emphasised more strongly than this in their flabby, comfort-loving, unstrung age. They were losing their Christianity mainly because Christianity was a creed for heroes, and they were harmless, good-natured little people who wanted to have a good time. If the Cross were not a pretty ornament they would have discarded it long ago. Perhaps the deepest lesson of Good Friday was that the acceptance of pain entered into the experience of God himself. If they could once get that truth into their minds that the perfectly spiritual life was an experience in which pleasure and pain were both included and were taken up into a higher realisation—that which they called joy—it would alter their whole attitude towards the troubles of this world.

Rani Ram Priya, of Partabgarh, whose death is announced, took a prominent part in movement effecting her sex and was twice president of the All-India Ladies Conference. She accompanied the Raja to England to attend the Coronation of His late Majesty King Edward VII. and had since kept up correspondence with Queen Alexandra.

SIMLA NOTES.

THE VICEROY'S ARRIVAL.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS REORGANISATION.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, April 30.

The first month of the Simla season is over. It has proved by no means uneventful. We have had outrages on the frontier, two suicides and three fires. Nevertheless the place is quiet and the official machine grinds slowly apace. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has arrived to-day and H. E. the Viceroy will ride up on the 4th from Subathu where he will perform the pleasant task of presenting new colours to the Northumberland Fusiliers. The Punjab Secretariat will reopen on the 15th May and by that date both Sir Michael and Lady O'Dwyer will be resident at Barnes Court.

The event of the week was the Government Resolution on the amalgamation of the Post and Telegraph departments. This completes the reorganisation which has been the subject of controversy and discussion since Lord Curzon's Viceroyalty. The Tupper Committee paved the way and in spite of the strong opposition of the Telegraph officials, the reorganisation is an accomplished fact. I think on the whole the scheme is a wise one and for its successful accomplishment India owes a deep debt of gratitude to the Hon. Mr. W. Maxwell. He is one of the few business men we have in the Government of India and whenever he takes up a thing he does it in a business-like way. A feature of the scheme is that the Traffic side of the Telegraphs will be mainly recruited in India and this will give an excellent opening to Indians and Anglo-Indians to distinguish themselves in an important branch of the Public Service. Hitherto the vested interests of the superior officers of the Department precluded them from lending a helping hand to their deserving subordinates. Now that the monopoly is broken,—we shall hear no more of unrest in the subordinate ranks of the Telegraph service. It appears to me that the Government of India have treated the question of the salary of the Director-General in an ungenerous spirit and instead of a graduated scale the salary ought to have been fixed at Rs. 4,000. This appointment is by no means less important than that of a membership of the Railway Board. Let us hope that this question will receive some consideration at the hands of the Hon. Mr. R. W. Gillan the new Member for Commerce and Industry Department.

SIR T. R. WYNNE'S DEPARTURE.

Sir T. R. Wynne left for Bombay en route to London where he will join the India Office as Government Director for Railways. His retirement from India marks the disappearance of the last of the Members of Lord Curzon's Railway Board. During his presidency the Railway Board degenerated into a one-man show as Sir Stephen Finney seldom differed from his masterful chief, and Mr. Walter Wood was always kept in the dark as to important questions and was thus given no chance to have his say. In fact Sir T. R. Wynne's administration was a sort of dictatorship and he made full use of his right of veto. Happily the Railway Board will now have for its president, Sir Henry Burt, who is a highly experienced official. We know nothing of Mr. Anderson the junior Member. He had, however, much to do with the last strike in South India. Above all the Board will be considerably strengthened when Mr. Gillan joins,—if he joins at all. Meanwhile as Railway Member of the Council, Mr. Gillan will do his best to run the railway administration on business lines. A significant fact of the new constiution of the Board will be the disappearance of the right of veto. Why this power was ever conferred upon the President it is difficult to imagine. The only official who has this right in the Government of India is the Viceroy and nobody else.

SOCIAL DULNESS.

We are still in the beginning of the season and there is nothing to write about society and its doings. Annandale,—the Valhalla of the Smart Set,—is still dull and dismal. The only thing going on there is the polo practice every evening. Simla has very rightly decided to celebrate the Viceroy's birthday by a children's fete on the 18th May. In view of the uncertain June weather the date has been locally fixed for the 18th May. Lala Jai Lal and Mr. Mir Mohammed Khan have again been asked to organise details. They have been of vital use in all such matters for seven years and on this occasion have got together a very influential Committee to help them.

A SIGN OF THE TIMES.

INSURANCE COMPANY WITHDRAWS FROM BOMBAY BUSINESS.

It is announced that the Legal Insurance Company, Limited, has withdrawn from Bombay Fire Insurance business, which it first commenced to undertake in December 1909.

The Company was established in 1907 with Head-quarters at 231-232 Strand, London, W.C., all insurances except Life being transacted. Its premium income in 1912 amounted to £156,551 of which the sum of £107,720 was absorbed in losses, and a further £70,784 in commission and expenses, representing 68.8 per cent and 45.2 per cent respectively of the premiums.

The paid-up capital is £100,000, the reserves at the end of 1912 being £30,096. Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna was the local representative of the Company.

Coming as it does on the top of Colaba cotton fires, the announcement is not without interest.

MAHOMEDAN EDUCATION IN BOMBAY.

ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM SCHOOLS.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

The prize distribution of the Madrasa-i-Anjuman-i-Islam, took place on Saturday at the Anjuman Hall, Bombay, Mr. S. M. Edwardes Commissioner of Police, presiding. Among those present were Mr. Haji Usuf Haji Ismail, Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan, Mr. Syed Mahomed Razvi, and others.

After a programme of recitations had been gone through by the pupils, Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin read the report, in the course of which it was stated: The number of pupils at the Central Secondary School was 226, at the Primary School at Parel Road 182, Nagpada Branch Middle School 189 and Primary 189, making a total of 676 pupils on the roll, as against 657 last year. Care is always taken to improve the staff; but unfortunately the supply of trained and qualified teachers falls much too short of the demand. The fact that teachers are generally shifting causes no little inconvenience. The members of the staff have of late been induced to get educational training and qualification. The average attendance varied from 77 per cent. in the Primary school to 81 per cent. in the Secondary school. It fell low during the prevalence of malaria, small pox and other epidimics, which have of late been proving a disturbing element. At the Matriculation Examination, 17 were sent up from the school. One of them owing to ill health was unable to undergo the examination and four passed, All except one passed the examination at the first attempt. Three of them went up for the collegiate and one died soon after undergoing the examination. To make religious education suit all sects of Islam, it is confined at present to instruction in the general history of Islam and its general principles and ethics keeping quite clear of all sectarian and controversial subjects. The ethics of Islam afford sufficient basis for moral education, which is further emphasied by dilation on such reading lessons as directly or indirectly have on moral subjects. The Himayate Islam Series serve a useful purpose in this direction. In conclusion it is very gratifying to note that the sanguine hope expressed on a former occasion, for crowning the arch of Mahomedan education in this Presidency with a key stone is now fast approaching realisation. A munificent donation of Rs. 8 lakhs has been offered by Mr. Mahomed Yusuf Haji Esmail for the establishment of a Mahomedan College. It is strongly hoped that the generous offer will soon receive a favourable consideration at the hands of our sympathetic Government in the best interest of the Mahomedan education.

CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

The Chairman, addressing the assembly, said:—The annual report to which we have just listened seems to bear testimony to the desire of the school authorities gradually to improve the standard of this educational institution and to keep it abreast of the times. I understand that you have been devoting your attention to improving the qualifications of the teaching staff, and that several suggestions which were made by the officers of the Educational Department, when they examined the school a few months ago, are being carefully considered by you. I trust that you may find it possible gradually to carry out their recommendations. It is most satisfactory to learn from the report that the pupils of this institutions do not concern themselves with politics and that they are generally well conducted and amenable to discipline. But there is another reason for which this Anjuman-i-Islam School deserves special attention and encouragement, namely that it is the only English-teaching Mahomedan Institution in this city perhaps in the Presidency (but of this I am not sure) in which side by side with secular education the pupils can obtain what is equally important namely, religious education. From time to time we hear much of the need for religious and moral education in this country, and efforts have been made by the preparation and publication of moral text books to supplement the purely secular education of our schools.

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION.

The greatest possession of the Moslems in this world is that inspired utterance, the Koran Shariff; and it is in childhood and boyhood that the ethics and moral principles of Islam as indeed of any great Faith, must be first imbibed, for it is then that the character can best be moulded and the feet set upon the right path for the pilgrimage of Life. You have done wisely, gentlemen, to make the expounding of your religion a part of the regular curriculum of this institution, and if simultaneously with a secular training which will enable them to earn their living, these students are well and truly taught the secrets of the great message which was delivered 1,300 years ago in the deserts of Arabia they will grow up, I feel confident, true Mahomedans as well as good and loyal citizens. And now let me say a word about your president, Mr. Haji Yusuff Haji Ismail Subhani. Of the interest which he takes in education I have had peculiar proof; for some three years ago I was searching about for some means whereby I could get the constables of the Bombay police taught the English language, believing that those who had learnt to speak it would have better chances of promotion and of holding their own among the cosmopolitan and English-knowing population of the city. It was your president who assisted me to make a start by throwing open his free night school in Jakeria Musjid to my Musalman constables. It is nearly three years since a certain number of these men have given up an hour or so of their scanty leisure time every night to study English in the school which your president founded, and the results have been most promising. In spite of sick-leave, in spite of extra work, the men who have stuck to their task are now beginning to read and write quite well; and if hereafter they still persevere and become efficient enough to lay claim to the higher post in the force, in which a knowledge of English is essential, they will owe their advancement in the first instance to your president who offered them the means of widening their knowledge and becoming literate in a difficult foreign language.

SOLICITUDE FOR MAHOMEDANS.

I have perhaps said enough; but in view of my long acquaintance with this city and with the people who inhabit it, I may perhaps be permitted in this leading Moslem institution to pay a brief tribute to the friendship and hospitality which I have invariably received from the Mohamedans of all sects in Bombay. In return for that I have tried with the help of the Haj Committee and the Protector of Pilgrims to give all possible assistance to those of your co-religionists who annually journey through Bombay to Mecca and Medina from places so widely separated as Turkestan, the Malabar Coast and Java etc., and with the help of the Musalman public I have been enabled to found a home for the daughters of your poorer co-religionists in which they are fed, clothed, protected and eventually married, according to strict Mohamedan rites, to men of their own sect and rank in life. There have been occasions when I have been obliged by force of circumstances and in the interests of the city at large to issue orders and take action which may not have proved agreeable to each and every member of your community. But I hope nevertheless that when the hour comes for the account of my stewardship to be reckoned up, it will be found that there is a solid balance to my credit in the books of your friendship and esteem. Through the chances of official work I have been brought into contact with the Mohamedans, and particularly the Sunni Mohamedans of Bombay, perhaps more closely than the majority of Europeans in this city. For I have been present at your marriages, your Bismilla Khanis and other ceremonies; at the request of your co-religionists I have settled disputes in regard to mosque properties and sometimes also domestic disputes; I have stood before your mosque at the hour of the evening prayers, and I have been present in the streets at the hour when the message of your Faith echoes from the minarets to greet the pale thread of the dawn. And there is always with me the recollection of the philanthropic help readily accorded to the Commissioner of Police by the Musalmans of this city whenever any deserving case of distress has been brought to his notice.

LOYAL CITIZENS.

With this experience behind me, it is only natural that I should hope for your advancement and welfare and for the future progress of this institution which has undertaken the great task of training the boys of the community to be both good Moslems and loyal and active citizens. If I may proffer one brief word of advice I would urge you to persevere in your efforts to bring the secular teaching and internal arrangement of the school year by year up to the standard laid down from time to time by the expert officials of Government, so that in due season Musalman parents who now send their children to other schools may decide without hesitation to patronise an institution in which the best secular education and religious tuition go hand in hand. Let me couclude by offering my congratulations to the students who have been awarded the prizes this afternoon and my sincere wishes for their welfare, and with an expression of hope for the future prosperity of the Anjuman-i-Islam, its President and its Honorary Secretaries.

On the motion of Mr. Haji Usuf Haji Ismail a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the chairman.

Photo by Central News.

Sir Edward Carson addressing Ulster Volunteers

BHARAT HISTORICAL RESEARCH LEAGUE.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—The Bharat Historical Research League was founded in Poona in 1910 with the laudable object of collecting, consolidating, publishing and carrying on research of historical material of our own country and enough to include writes on foreign countries and their peoples as well. A nation without a history is like a kingdom without a capital. It serves a double purpose. It keeps up a living nation and revives a languising one, charged with this very patriotic idea the Bharat League have started under their auspices a publication which has now run into five volumes. The publication started without an index; there has been no arrangement of subjects, no chronological order has been maintained, and the mass of material, good, bad and indifferent, that has been crowded into and given wide publicity to in these volumes, shews the absence of any board of control, any attempt at discrimination or sifting, and the League has been the instrument of reproducing, without a word of explanation or comment, fragments of scattered and undigested material, which far from giving a connected or enlightened insight into the subject, leads by reason of these defects in some instances, to inferences of a mischievous kind, which the League would do well to avoid in future.

The earlier publications of the League came in for a candidly strong criticism at the hands of the Editor of the well-known magazine "Vividhdnyan Vistar" in last year's July number. Without attempting to cover the same ground I shall take the reader through some of the "Historical Material" that finds place in this Bharat League Series.

The attempt at giving derivations of words is the funniest portion of this Series. It is a regular Indian juggler's basket. In Volume, Shake 1832 at page 94 and in the Vijayadashami Volume of Shake 1834 at pages 152 and 153 we find an attempt at derivation of perhaps the filthiest word in the Marathi language. That alone, I admit, would be no ground for criticism. But in the former instance an illustration is given of a whole sentence of abuse, which the Editor styles as a sporting or playful sentence well known to all! At page 153 the Editor is at some pains to satisfy the reader that it really is no abuse at all, and supports his whimsical theory by an equally fallacious argument that, had it been an abuse, it would not have been used in the presence of ladies and children. Moral teaching in our schools is a crying want; moral teachers evidently are in abundance. The funniest part in this instance lies in giving two totally diffferent derivations of the same word in the two volumes.

We launch into more serious domains when we come to short notes of the origin of some of the various communities on this side of India, their names and historical derivations thereof. Two articles appear in the same Volume of Shake 1834 on Chitpavans, at page 123 onwards; another article in 1832 Vol. on Kayasthas, at page 16; and the Karhades come in for a sidethrust in book No. 4 of 1834 at page 96. The last reference is a copy of a document, the original of which is not accounted for, and a solemn editorial note is added at page 98 that the said copy was obtained from the Province of Goa! The said copy refers to the Karhades as poisoners or cutthroats, the Kayasthas have been branded as bastards and illegitimate offsprings born of a Shudra woman, and the Chitpavanas, after summarily discarding all unpleasant theories, have been held up to the reader as the "purifiers of the world." The word Chitpavan, one article concludes by saying, is a corruption of "Kshitipavan" literally World Purifier."

A perusal of the list of membership of this Historical Research League is well worth a study. It will reveal not a few names well-known to Government. Exceptions there are as they are bound to be. One is only grieved to find the honoured, name of Mr. Gokhale, but that probably serves as a great asset with some of the rest. One wonders, with hand on his heart, why an erudite scholar of the reputation of Dr. Ramkrishna G. Bhandarkar should have thought fit to remain aloof from an association started in Poona, the work of which should have been dear to his heart.

Thanking you, Sir, for your kindness in publishing these few lines.

Yours, etc.,
A. CRITIC.

April 30.

CARPENTIER'S OPPONENT.

MR. MITCHELL'S VIEWS.

With two discoloured eyes as a legacy of Carpentier's punches, Mr. George Mitchell, of Bradford, arrived at Charing-cross from Paris on April 15, says the "Daily Telegraph," accompanied by his friends who had arranged the match. Despite his defeat and his temporary facial disfigurement, which earned for him a lot of chaffing remarks, he was in the best of spirits. Had he won he could not have been more cheerful.

Tall and burly, Mr. Mitchell is a typical Yorkshireman, and as soon as he alighted from the boat train he began to talk in a North-country accent about the contest. He is 6ft 3in. in height, and towered above the crowd which surrounded him and bombarded him with questions. "I was very well satisfied with the bout," Mr. Mitchell said in a cheerful fashion, which indicated how little his 95sec of rough treatment troubled him. "I did so worse than I expected to do. I did what I was hoping to do, stand up longer against Carpentier than Bombardier Wells managed to."

"I've had an enjoyable time." he admitted to a London News Agency representative. "It's been quite a nice outing." Mr. Mitchell observed that he had not heard from his father, but, he added, with humorous meaning: "I expect I shall hear from him pretty quickly when I get home. I don't think I shall box again."

Mr. Moore, of Bradford, one of the nine friends who went to Paris with Mitchell and witnessed the fight, said, in an interview: "There has been a lot of rubbish talked about the contest. Our greatest ambition was to keep it secret. We managed to prevent it leaking out from our end, but for some reason it leaked out from the French side. This, of course, greatly distressed us, as we found we acquired a great deal of notoriety for which we had no desire, and we have been rather inconvenienced in consequence. The match arose in a very sporting way, and that was the spirit in which it was taken up. There was no idea of anything professional. We paid Carpentier £140 to put up a show. When Wells was knocked out, Mr. Mitchell said, 'I could give just as good a show,' and matters were arranged through a friend who lives in Rheims. Mr. Mitchell was completely outclassed. We never had any hope that he would knock Carpentier out or anything of that sort. The great point was to justify his own opinion that he could outlast Wells. My personal opinion is that Carpentier took the matter very seriously from the beginning, and although I did not see the blow struck I think a glancing blow in the ribs knocked the wind out of him."

Mr. Hudson, another member of the party from Bradford said: "It was a really good sporting fight, and we were prefectly satisfied. Carpentier was magnificent Mr. Mitchell was unlucky just at the start. He lasted just about as long as I expected. He hit Carpentier once very hard, and if some of his blows had got home they would have nearly killed the French boxer."

Mr. Hudson denied that there was any betting on the fight. "There was not a halfpenny on it," he declared.

Mr. Tom Mitchell, father of Carpentier's opponent, told a reporter of the "Yorkshire Observer" (Bradford) that a very sporting telegram had been received from, Mr. Percy Illingworth, M. P., the Chief Liberal Whip, who is the uncle of Mr. George Mitchell. It ran:

Cannot make out from the papers which of you is taking on Carpentier. Good lad; go in and win. Please wire time and place. Will try to get over to Paris, accompanied by three strong whips to see fairplay. Greatly admire your pluck. Good luck and best wishes from your Uncle Percy.

In view of the well-known prowess with the gloves in his younger days of the Chief Liberal Whip, it is only natural that his telegram of encouragement should be very keenly appreciated by Mr. Mitchell.

MR. CROSLAND ON BAIL OF £500.

CHARGED WITH CONSPIRACY.

ARRESTED ON RETURNING FROM FRANCE.

Mr. T. W. H. Crosland, the author, was arrested on April 12, night, on a charges of conspiracy. Next day to appeared at the Marylebone Police Court, and was remanded in bail of £500.

He was charged, writes the "Daily News," "for that he, being concerned with Lord Alfred Bruce Douglas, did, on September 17, 1913, and on divers other dates between September 17, and February 14 last, unlawfully and wickedly conspire, combine confederate, and agree together, and with divers other persons unknown, unlawfully, falsely, and corruptly to charge Robert Baldwin Ross" with having committed certain acts with one Charles Garratt.

The accused was described as being 48 years of age, and residing at Courtnay-road Woking.

Mr. Edward Lister, solicitor (of Messrs. Lewis and Lewis), appeared to prosecute, Mr. Edward Bell, solicitor (of Messrs. Carter and Bell), defended.

ONLY EVIDENCE OF ARREST.

Mr. Lister proposed, in view of the seriousness of the charge, only to offer evidence of arrest.

Detective-Inspector McPherson stated that on March 24 he received a warrant for the prisoner's arrest. On Sunday night, at 11-15, he saw the prisoner as he was about to enter a flat in Mitcham-street, Lisson-grove. He said to him, "I believe you are Mr. Crosland." The accused said he was. "I am a police officer," the inspecteor said, "and should like a word with you."

Together they entered a room, and the inspector said he then intimated that he had a warrant for the accused's arrest, and read it to him. Mr. Crosland replied, "Why don't you arrest Robert Baldwin Ross? Lord Alfred Douglas and I have been to Scotland Yard. We gave you all the information about what these fellows did to the boy Garratt. We have been to great expense and trouble to do all that the police ought to have done." He added that the man Ross had been of a certain type for years.

DOCUMENTS SEIZED.

With Detective Frost, the officer said, he searched the premises and took possession of a number of letters and other documents. He also found a number of documents upon the accused. Some of these, the accused said, were handed to him by Lord Alfred Douglas that day at Boulogne in order that he might examine them with a view to having them published in the Press. "I had a conversation with Lord Alfred Douglas," he added, "as I was coming to London."

Accused was then taken to the Crawford-place Police Station, and when formally charged replied "Yes."

Mr. Bell (cross-examining): There was no attempt to evade arrest?—None whatever.

The inspector produced three bundles of documents—one that was found in the house, another that the accused had upon him, and the third which he said was given to him by Lord Alfred—and Mr. Bell asked that they should all be kept in court.

The Magistrate replied that they should be examined by the inspector, and all those that did not relate to the case should be handed back.

Inspector McPherson replied that he thought they all related to the case.

LORD A. DOUGLAS "AT LARGE."

A remand was asked for at this point, and in view of the special circumstances of the case and the fact that Lord Alfred Douglas was still at large and in France, and had been in communication with the accused, Mr. Lister opposed bail. The offence, he said, was a very serious one indeed, but was not an indictable one. The prisoner had been out of the country for several weeks, and was only arrested on his arrival from abroad on Sunday night.

Mr. Bell urged that the accused had been seeking that these proceedings should be taken against him, and it was his earnest desire that the whole case should be gone into thoroughly.

Answering inquiries by the magistrate, Mr. Bell said the accused wrote for the newspapers and was the editor of a number of literary works. He was living at Woking, and had rooms at the address where he was found. There was no conviction against him.

The Magistrate agreed to accept bail—two sureties in £250, or one in £500.

Subject to inquiries by the police, Mr. Sholto Douglas, the artist, was accepted as bail in £500.

RETIRING DEWAN OF TRAVANCORE.

(Associated Press.)

KOTTAYAM, May 2.

The Dewan arrived at Ettumanur this afternoon, and met with a grand reception from the people.

At the request of Mr. K. Rangaswamy Iyengar, Executive Engineer, Kottayam Division, the Dewan performed the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the Government Girls' School.

The Dewan then received addresses from the Taluk Samajum, and trading classes, and briefly replied.

The party then motored to Muvattapuzhay, from where they will proceed to Alwaye where the Dewan will stay till the 17th from which date he will avail himself of two years' furlough.

OXYGEN

THE ESSENCE OF LIFE.

OXYPATHY

THE KEY TO PERFECT HEALTH.

THE MODERN DRUGLESS METHOD FOR PREVENTING AND MASTERING ALL AILMENTS OF MAN, WOMAN, AND CHILD, REGARDLESS OF KIND, CAUSE, SEVERITY, DURATION, OR FAILURES OF FORMER TREATMENTS.

Treat and cure yourself and your entire family in the privacy of your own home with Nature's most valuable agent—

OXYGEN.

SNATCHED FROM THE JAWS OF DEATH.

(READ THIS GENTLEMAN'S EXPERIENCE.)

PROME, BURMA.
February, 16th, 1914.

Dr. J. J. Katz,
Institute of Oxypathy,
Calcutta.

Dear Sir,—

I thank you for your letter and literature. On my return I have recommended the treatment to Mr. Moung Po Nyam, a pleader, to send for your machine.

I know your Oxypathor well as I have been in possession of the one purchased from you a long time ago. To this wonderful little machine I owe my present existence in the World. The Doctors said I was suffering from Embolism of the Brain. In 1912 I was certainly in a bad condition, and I thought that the hot season of 1913 would finish me, particularly as several Doctors said that it was useless to continue with any treatment as my case was hopeless. As a last resort I purchased your Oxypathor, this was over a year ago and after its use I have fully recovered and have continued in the best of health ever since. In fact I have also made several cures with this very same machine, and I shall continue to recommend it to all my friends. The Oxypathor is truly and really the only "Doctor" there is in existence.

Wishing you and your Institute everlasting success.

I remain,
Yours faithfully,
(Signed) J. F. Stevens.

OXYPATHY is the modern drugless treatment for illness and disease of almost any kind.

The OXYPATHOR cures disease (both acute and chronic) and keeps one well through self-administration of Nature's most valuable agent, OXYGEN—pure atmosphere OXYGEN.

OXYGEN deficiency is the reason for so much disease, suffering and needless mortality.

OXYGEN teaches you the art of curing yourself or any member of your family in the privacy of your own home, without drugs, medicines, or surgical operations. Apply it to your body's needs when sick or ailing and regain and maintain health—PERFECT HEALTH.

OXYPATHY is the link between nature and man. It fights Nature with Nature's most potent weapon—OXYGEN—and it must win in the end.

In such dangerous disease, such as Pneumonia, Typhoid-pneumonia, Pleurisy, Peritonitis, Croup, Quinsy, La-Grippe, Congestive Conditions, Dysentery, Inflammation of all kinds, Acute Indigestion, and other similar diseases, the OXYPATHOR works with great rapidity. It soon has the disease under control and the patient out of danger.

Chronic sufferers from such diseases as Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Gout, Asthma, Dysentery, Catarrh, Constipation, Piles, General Debility, Liver trouble, Kidney disease, Varicose Veins, Sciatica, Deafness, Head noises, Ear-ache, most forms of Paralysis, Gallstones, Tonsilitis, Nervous diseases an dother similar ailments, will find immediate relief and final cure in the use of an OXYPATHOR.

The OXYPATHOR.

With the OXYPATHOR in your home you become your own physician, chemist and nurse combined. You apply it on yourself, by yourself, or on any member of your family. It is always available and ready to you for any sudden ailment of yourself and family. No recharging is required. It is an absolutely Home treatment, ever-effective, never injurious. Adapted for man, woman or child of any age and of the most delicate health.

The OXYPATHOR is not a medicine or drug. It is neither an electric belt nor one of the many so-called electric appliances, vibrators, etc. There is no electricity connected with it. It is an Oxygen Dia-Magnetic instrument, for the purpose of supplying the diseased system with the required amount of Pure Atmospheric Oxygen. It is the simplest, and yet the greatest, phramaceutical discovery and invenion of the present century.

Full particulars and literature on the subject of Oxygen. Oxypathy, and the Drug Evil, also consultations and advice either personally or by letter is free. Correspondence confidential.

Institute of Oxypathy,

33, Oxygen Laboratory,

Government Place, East, CALCUTTA.

THE BOMBAY DUST NUISANCE.

Try The Imperial Electric Suction Cleaners for Cleaning

CARPETS, FURNITURE, CURTAINS, WALLS, FLOORS, Etc.,

In Private Residences, Shops, etc.

The Imperial is the most powerful Portable Cleaner ever manufactured.

As light and simple as a Carpet Sweeper.

Operates from Electric Lighting Circuits. Worn Carpets made to look fresh and new

F. & C. OSLER, Ltd.,

SOLE AGENTS,

Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

Tel. No. 431. Telegram 'Oslerco.'

When other remedies fail to cure that headache, here's the cure. Stearns' Headache Cure, headache gone in a few minutes.

A GRAND SPIRIT

BUCHANAN'S

"BLACK & WHITE"

SCOTCH WHISKY.

Sold Everywhere

Appointment to H. H. The MAHARAJA

GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co.

Oculists and Scientific Refractionists,

Opp. Telegraph Office, 7, *Hornby Road*, BOMBAY.

SERVICES OF

A

RESIDENT OPHTHALMIC SURGEON

FREE

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR,

EYESIGHT SPECIALIST

With 25 Years' Practical Experience

Hold Exceptional Testimonials from H. H. The Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior, the Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, Mrs. Batty, Hon. Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor, Mr. H. G. Gell, M.V.O., Col. R. H. Forman, R.A.M.C., P. M.O., Bo. Brigade, Lieut.-Col. G. H. Bull, M.B., I.M.S., and other high personages.

Prices: Extremely Moderate.

A Pocket Manual "The Human Eye and its Scientific Correction."

Free on a application, 204

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN DENTISTRY AT POPULAR PRICES.

DR. CARR, DENTAL SURGEON,

who has taken over

THE DENTAL PRACTICE OF

DR. CHAS. BOYES,

107, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY, is a leading specialist in English and American Dental Surgery and is at the head of his profession with 25 years' highest experience in Europe, Asia, America, and Ausralia. He has made special study in every branch of Dentistry, including the treatment by Electricity and Dental X Ray and High Frequency apparatus, of Pyorrhoea Alveolares, Septic roots, Chronic Alveolar Abscess, Periodontites, Trigeminal Neuralgia and all diseases of the Oral Cavity.

All operations are rendered absolutely painless by Dr. Carr's special local Anaesthetic. From 1 to 20 teeth may be extracted at a sitting (without the slightest feeling or pain).

Artificial Teeth are fitted by the latest and every known method. Gold Crown and Bridge work.

Gold, Amalgam, Cement and Porcelain fillings. By Dr. Carr's anaesthetic nerves in Teeth may be destroyed (entirely painless) before filling.

Dr. Carr has recently returned from London where he visited the last three of the Greatest Dental Exhibitions in the world, where he has secured the latest antiseptic appliances and has installed them here in his Dental Surgery.

Because of his very fine equipped Dental rooms he is able to reduce the time occupied on orders to a minimum, consequently he can ask *the lowest possible fees* for the Highest Grade by Dental Service. (All work guaranteed). (Consultations Free).

If you consult Dr. Carr you will receive the benefit of his great experience and will be advised as to the best system which is suitable for your individual case *at the lowest possible cost*.

Dr. Carr has received large numbers of testimonials in praise of his excellent work: Painless system and moderate charges.

Hours:—9 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Sundays: 10 to 12.
Also by appointment.

Note the address—
(Opposite the Clock Tower.)
107, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE PRIDE OF INDIA

to be given away free

Worth a fortune to anybody!!

Do you like to penetrate the motives and sentiments of persons around you?

Do you like to fathom the minds of those you meet in business or Society?

Do you value control over others?

Do you value the power to conquer pain and banish sickness, to reform a misguided friend, to gain business success, to win profit, position and happiness?

If you do you must send for this book which we give away free to advertise the

LATENT LIGHT CULTURE,

Tinnevelly, S. India.

Do post a card now.

Mr. MANILAL H. UDANI.
M.A., LL.B., F.L.L.C.

Secretary, The Latent Light Culture

PANNALAL TERRACES, GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY.

AZ ETTE OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 1.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Sir Henry Burt has been appointed Additional Member of the Imperial Legislative Council, vice Sir T. R. Wynne resigned.

HOME DEPARMENT.

Mr. C. F. Napier, Bar-at-law, and Diwan Bahadur Kumaraswamy, District and Sessions Judge, are gazetted temporary Additional Judges, Madras High Court.

Captain R. E. Flowerdew, I.M.S., becomes Civil Surgeon, Port Blair and Superintendent of the Cellugur Female Jail.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Captain C. E. Bruce is posted as Assistant Commissioner, Mardan.

Lieutenant Colonel J. N. Macleod, I. M. S., Agency Surgeon, is granted ten months' leave.

Major W. M. Anderson, I.M.S., is posted as Civil Surgeon, Quetta.

Mr. H. W. Bolton, Political Department, is granted six months' leave.

Mr. J. L. Maffey is posted as Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar.

Captain R. E. Tule is posted as Assistant Commissioner, Nazara.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. L. E. Pritchard is posted Accountant-General, Burma.

Mr. F. D. Gordon officiates as Comptroller General, Central Provinces, vice Mr. J. S. Milne granted eighteen months' leave.

Mr. G. Rainy, C.S., officiates as Financial Member, Imperial Delhi Committee, vice Mr. H. G. Stokes granted privilege leave.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

The following appointments are made with effect from the 1st April:—

Mr. E. A. Doran, Postmaster-General 1st grade, pay Rs. 1,750-50-2,000 on leave to be Postmaster-General, 1st grade, pay Rs. 2,500.

Mr. C. H. Harrison, I.C.S., Postmaster-General in the special 1st grade pay Rs. 2,250-50-2,500.

Mr. G. R. Clarke, I.C.S., Postmaster-General, 1st grade, pay Rs. 1,750-50-2,000 to be Postmaster, 2nd grade, and Deputy Director-General of the Post Office, pay Rs. 2,250, and to officiate in the first grade vice Mr. E. A. Doran.

Mr. H. N. Hutchinson, I.C.S., Postmaster-General, first grade, pay Rs. 1,750-50-2,000, to be Postmaster-General, 2nd grade, pay Rs. 2,250.

Mr. H. A. Sams, I.C.S., Postmaster-General, 2nd grade, pay Rs. 1,500-50-1,750, to be Postmaster-General, 3rd grade, pay Rs. 2,000, and to officiate in the 2nd grade vice Mr. C. R. Clarke.

Mr. H. C. Sheridan, Postmaster-General 2nd grade, pay Rs. 1,500-50-1,750 to be Postmaster-General, 3rd grade, pay Rs. 2,000.

Mr. K. Homan, Postmaster-General, 2nd grade, pay Rs. 1,500-50-1,750, to be Postmaster-General, 3rd grade, pay Rs. 2,000 and to continue on Foreign Service as Postmaster-General, Hyderabad.

Mr. C. J. H. Hogg, Postmaster-General, 2nd grade, pay Rs. 1,500-50-1,750 to be Postmaster-General; 4th grade, pay Rs. 1,750 and to be provisional in the 3rd grade, vice Mr. K. Homan.

Mr. P. G. Rogers, I.C.S., Postmaster-General, 2nd grade, pay Rs. 1,500-50-1,750, to be Postmaster-General, 4th grade, pay Rs. 1,750 and to officiate in the 3rd grade, pay Rs. 1,500-50-1,750, vice Mr. H. A. Sams.

Mr. H. F. P. Tulloch, Postmaster-General, 2nd grade, pay Rs. 1,500-50-1,750 to be Postmaster-General, 4th grade, pay Rs. 1,750.

Mr. G. W. Schoneman, Provisional Postmaster-General, 2nd grade, pay Rs. 1,500-50-1,750 to be provisional Postmaster-General 4th grade, and Deputy Director-General of the Post Office, pay Rs. 1,750 vice Mr. C. J. H. Hogg.

The following appointments are made with effect from the 1st April:—

Mr. I. C. Thomas, M.V.O., to be Chief Engineer, Telegraphs.

Mr. J. M. Goode to be Director, Telegraphs Engineering.

Mr. R. T. Gibbs to be Director, Telegraph Engineering.

Mr. H. Mayston to be Director, Telegraph Engineering.

Mr. H. S. Styan to be Deputy Director-General of Telegraph Traffic.

The following officers are appointed temporarily to the first division of the superior Traffic Branch of the Post Office with effect from the 1st April on the rates of pay sanctioned for the superior establishment of the Telegraph Department:—Mr. C. W. Sowerby Coo, Deputy Postmaser-General, Traffic, Madras Circle.

Mr. W. S. Sharpe, Deputy Postmaster-General, Traffic, United Provinces Circle.

Mr. M. J. O'Connel, Deputy Postmaster-General, Traffic, Burma Circle.

Mr. M. A. Thompson, Deputy Postmaster-General, Traffic, Punjab Circle.

Mr. G. P. Roy, Deputy Postmaster-General, Traffic, Bengal Circle.

Mr. G. W. Talbot, Superintendent, Bombay Office.

Mr. C. D. Dey Babington, Deputy Postmaster-General, Traffic, Bombay Circle.

Mr. J. J. R. Overton, Deputy Postmaster-General, Traffic, Bihar and Orissa Circle.

Mr. M. F. C. Smith, Superintendent, Madras Office.

Mr. Shatish Chandra Maulik, officiating Deputy Postmaster-General, Bihar and Orissa Circle, vice Mr. J. J. R. Overton on leave.

Mr. J. G. Berrie, Superintendent, Calcutta Office.

Mr. M. F. D. J. Sice, Deputy Postmaster-General, Central Circle.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

The importation into British India of a pamphlet in Gurmukhi entitled "Zulm Zulm Gore Shahi Zulm (tyranny, tyranny tyranny of the White Rule) is prohibited.

Mr. H. Hargreaves is confirmed as Superintendent, Hindu and Budhist Monuments, Northern Circle.

Major J. Woods, I.M.S., is employed on plague duty in Burma.

The Archdeacon of Calcutta and Bishop Commissioner in charge will make the following tour:—Leaving Howrah on 29th April, visit Buxar, Dinapur, Arrah, Delinon, Sonar, Gaya, Jamalpur, Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Darjeeling, Kurseong; and return to Calcutta on the 3rd June.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Major-General Kemball becomes Brigade Commander, vice Major-General Ballantine Allason.

Mr. D. R. B. Ryan, Personal Assistant to Judge Advocate-General retires from Service.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Captain Hewett officiates as Director, Royal Indian Marine, vice Captain Lumsden granted seven months' leave and Captain E. J. C. Horden officiating as Deputy Director.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Sir Henry Burt is appointed President, Railway Board, vice Sir T. R. Wynne, retiring and Mr. A. R. Anderson, Agent, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway is appointed a member of the Railway Board.

Lieutenant-Colonel Wakhorn, R.E., is confirmed as Agent O and R Railway.

Major A. Gardiner is confirmed as Senior Deputy Agent, North-Western Railway and officiates as Agent, O. and R. Railway, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Waghorn granted six months' leave.

Mr. F. A. Hadow officiates as Senior Deputy Agent and Mr. J. H. Lovell as Deputy Agent, N. W. Railway.

The Railway Board has sanctioned the construction by Messrs. M'Cleod and Company, Calcutta, of a line of railway on the 2 feet 6 inches gauge from Bankura on the Bengal Nagpur Railway to Raina, a distance of 60.60 miles. The line will be known as the Bankura-Damoodar Railway.

CALCUTTA HIGH COURT BAR.

PROPOSAL TO ADMIT VAKILS AS ADVOCATES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 2.

The Vakils' Association of the Calcutta High Court has received a letter from the Court Registrar on the question of the admission of vakils as advocates in reply to a suggestion made by that Association.

The letter says that the Judges are not prepared to recommend any alteration in the rules, but have decided to invite expressions of the views of the various branches of the legal profession on two possible suggestions. First, that a limited number of vakils, say six, should be admitted as advocates enabling them to appear on the original side chiefly to argue points of law and making it possible for junior barristers to appear with them on the appellate side.

The second suggestion is to divide both branches of the profession, barristers, and vakils, into two, of seniors and juniors; senior pleaders would take precedence over junior barristers.

ANOTHER BIG STORM NEAR CALCUTTA.

FOUR BOATS SUNK IN THE HOOGHLY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 2.

A severe storm passed near Calcutta this morning, and did considerable damage down the river. Although no rain fell in Calcutta there was a heavy downpour at Howrah.

Two cargo boats were sunk in the Hooghly and lower down the river between Diamond Harbour and Kheunkhali two country boats carrying passengers are reported to have sunk. No details are yet available respecting the loss of life.

RANGOON WIRELESS STATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, May 2.

The new wireless station at Rangoon is well under way in the compound of the Royal Engineers at Monkey Point.

One mast of 284 feet in height has been erected and another is nearly finished. A bungalow for the manager of the wireless station has been erected and the operating engine-room and menials' quarters are in course of construction. As soon as these are completed the plant will be installed and the station opened some time during the latter part of June or beginning of July.

CHIEF ELECTRICAL ENGINEER OF MYSORE.

SEQUEL TO DIFFERENCE WITH THE DEWAN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, May 2.

It is understood that Mr. C. F. Beames, Chief Electrical Engineer with the Mysore Government, has intimated his intention of quitting the service on the expiry of his present engagement, about three months hence.

The precise reason for this is said to be a difference of opinion on some professional matters between Mr. Beames and the Dewan.

LAHORE ISLAMIA COLLEGE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 2.

Speaking at the Islamia College prize-distribution yesterday, Mr. Godley, Director of Public Instruction said there was an idea prevalent in certain quarters that if a large subsidy were accepted from Government there might be a weakening of the control of the community, or lack of initiative on the part of the management of the institution, or excessive official interrerence He could assure them there was no such danger.

Government would of course make sure that the large funds given by it were spent in accordance with the objects of those grants but beyond this they had no desire to go. To him, there appeared to be no risk of any desire on the part of the Government to exercise excessive control over the management of the community or to weaken the latter's responsibility.

ALL INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF

Mr. F. Lindlen, Chief Engineer of Benares State is reported to have embraced Islam at Benares. He has adopted Mahomed Ismail as his Islamic name.

The Bombay Government have sanctioned the creation, for a period of two years, of an appointment of a special Muhammadan Depty Educational Inspector, with two special assistants and suitable establishment for Mullah Schools in Sind.

Following the example of Aligarh, the Principal of the Sind Madresseh, Karachi, has made it a rule that all the Madresseh students should provide themselves with a uniform, consisting of a red Turkish cap, a long black coat and white pants, to be worn at school-time, prayers, meals, all public meetings and when going outside.

On the recommendation of the Calcutta Board of Examiners the Premchand Roychand Studentship in Literary Subjects for the year 1913 has been awarded to Gauranganath Bandyopadhyay, M.A., of the Presidency College, Calcutta, for his thesis on "Hellenism in Ancient India."

The caretaker of the Railway offices in Rangoon in destroying crows' nests in the compound found in one nest a pair of young ones, one perfectly and entirely white from beak to claws, and with blue eyes, while the other was of the usual black description. The caretaker has the pair in a cage and means to try and rear them.

The Report of the Imperial Agriculturalist for 1912-13, in referring to the results achieved with livestock, makes the interesting statement that during the past two years an attempt has been made to train the young cows to give milk without the presence of their calves. The result has been very disappointing, and the practice has had to be abandoned.

With a view to reduce the cost of the annual exodus to the hills, the Bengal Government have decided that each Secretary to Government shall be accompanied by only twelve of his staff. Each Under-Secretary will be permitted to recess at Darjeeling for eight weeks in all in each season, and will be accompanied by a stenographer and three assistants.

The Madras Corporation has constructed three blocks of model dwellings for Anglo-Indians near the Pantheon Road, in the locality known as the Nariangadu Parcherry. The site was acquired last year at a cost of Rs. 11,000 and the disgraceful looking huts were removed. The twenty tenements now completed form only a beginning of the scheme to fill up this place with similar houses. Each block consists of eight tenements, four on the ground floor and four on the first floor. The first floor is all of reinforced concrete, and the floors and walls are cemented. The total cost of the buildings is nearly Rs. 20,000, and the houses are to be rented at Rs. 5 each. It is hoped that before long such buildings will replace all the filthy and unsightly huts in the many congested areas of Madras.

A meeting of the Reception Committee of the next session of the Indian National Congress was held on Thursday last at the Mahajana Sabha Hall, Madras, under the presidency of the Hon. Nawab Syed Muhammad Bahadur. Over one hundred members were present, including a large number admitted recently. The election of office-bearers was proceeded with, and Dr. Sir S. Subramania Aiyer was elected Chairman of the Reception Committee. It was next resolved to have six Secretaries to the Reception Committee and the meeting next proceeded to elect them. The following were then declared elected:—Messrs. S. Srinivasa Aiyangar, C. P. Ramaswami Aiyer, T. Rangacharlar, L. A. Govindaraghava Aiyar, V. Masilamani Pillai and G. A. Natesan. Three Treasurers were then elected, viz., Messrs. Abdul Kudas Badsha Sahib, C. Gopala Menon and C. Ramanujam Chetti.

"MISS BETTY."

CURIOUS HOSPITAL PATIENT.

Surgeons in London hospitals are called upon to undertake many varied duties, writes the "Daily Telegraph" and have many, pathetic and strange cases to deal with, but few medical men have had to attend so curious a "casualty" as that which came before the house surgeon of the Bolingbroke Hospital.

Sitting in the Out-Patients' Department of that institution, with a very sorrowful face, was a little lad of about 8 years of age. Outwardly he looked quite well, and it was seen that he was carrying very tenderly a fairly large basket.

Frequently, he cast anxious glances in the direction of the house surgeon, who eventually asked, "Well, and what's the matter with you my little man?" To his surprise the little fellow replied, tearfully, "It isn't me; it's Betty!"

"Betty, and who is Betty?" asked the kindly doctor and for a reply the boy slowly and affectionately drew forth from his treasured basket a fluttering hen which, although somewhat frightened at its surroundings, appeared quite tame.

The boy then told the story of how his feathered pet had met with an accident, and had broken its leg. This, the surgeon carefully examined, and it was decided to place "Betty" under treatment although the "case" was not one which really came within the purview of an ordinary hospital.

The lad explained that he had saved up all his pennies to buy the hen and his pitiful entreaty met with a sympathetic response. The fowl's leg was quickly placed in splints, an operation which was performed without much flutter under the watching eyes of the bird's young owner. The bird was then tenderly replaced in the basket; and the boy, his face wreathed in smiles, carefully bore it away to his home in Battersea, remarking that he would call again with his feathered patient.

The curious interlude in the ordinary day's proceedings at the hospital created much interest among the doctors and nurses on duty, and the "case" was dealt with on the same lines as that surrounding the treatment of a human patient. The bird was subsequently entered in the hospital books as "Miss Betty."

The owner of the fowl, Master Percy Battersea, duly attended with the "patient" who lives at Latchmere-grove, Heath at the hospital on April 13, and was very pleased to be told that "Miss Betty" was getting well again.

NERVOUSNESS AND INSOMNIA

are symptoms of nerve irritation, often the result of OVER-WORK, ANXIETY, OVER-STUDY, MENTAL ANXIETY, and excesses of eating, drinking, or bodily abuses.

HUXLEY'S "Ner-Vigor"

A syrup of acid glycero-phosphates rich in organic phosphates, which after absorption into the blood, build up cell life and help to restore mental equilibrium, muscular vigour, and reinforced nerve power.

Original bottles of 50 doses sold throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, etc.

ANGLO-AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL Co., Lt. ..., London.

FOR THE HOT SEASON.

High Class FRUIT SYRUPS

prepared by

The Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works, Ltd., Calcutta

Rose, Orange, Strawberry — Lemon, Banana, Raspberry — Lime Juice Cordial and Cream Vanilla

Finest Summer Beverages.

Delicious and Cooling Drinks — Invaluable for making Cream and water Ices

Specially prepared for Athletes, Cricketers, Hockey and Football Players and Strongly recommended to Clubs and Messes.

As. 12 per Quart bottle.

Obtainable from all dealers.

Agents:— NATIONAL AGENCY,

Mohammadi Mahal, Dhobi Talao, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

HARNESS

MADE OF SELECTED ENGLISH OAK BARK TANNED LEATHER

HAND SEWN THROUGHOUT.

FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP AND FINISH UNDER

EUROPEAN EXPERT SUPERVISION.

PERFECTLY FITTED AND SMARTLY TURNED OUT.

Silver-plated pair Horse Harness from ... ... Rs. 350
Brass mounted " " " ... ... " 250
Silver-plated single " " " ... ... " 160
Brass Mounted " " " ... ... " 135

The above prices include best quality NEVER RUST METAL BITS, and are NET CASH, Patent leather Pad Cloths with fancy patent leather binding, crests, &c., extra.

WE STOCK THE FOLLOWING STANDARD PREPARATIONS.

"EQUINOINT." Infallible for Spavins, Swollen Joints, Ring-bones, &c. ... ... Re. 10-8
"BICKMORE'S GALL CURE." A perfect remedy for Girth Galls, Sore Shoulders etc. ... ... Re. 1-8
"PROPERT'S HARNESS COMPOSITION." Unsurpassed for preserving harness ... Re. 1-8
PROPERT'S SADDLE SOAP. An ideal dressing for Brown Saddlery ... ... As. 12
DAY and HEWITT'S never failing "KOSSOLIAN BLOOD SALTS" for horses out of condition ... ...per tin Rs. 1-8

DUNNETT & Co.,

HARNESS SPECIALISTS, BOMBAY.

The Most Charming Perfume

OTTO-DILBAHAR. (Regtd.)

Sweet, Delicate, Lasting, Exquisite, Made from the pure extracts of selected natural flowers, without mixture of alcohol or spirit. Just a few drops on your handkerchief or coat sleeves, give the smell of a real flower garden around you. No matter however powerful the scents others may be using, this Otto Dilbahar perfume comes up above them all and attracts notice in spite of them. Write for a phial today.

Price (small bottle) As. 8. Large (½ oz. bottle) Rs. 2.

V. P. P. annas 4 extra. Medium size bottle As. 12.

Perfumed cards Price one anna each.

Sole Agents:

ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Co.,

No. 155, Jooma Masjid Road, BOMBAY.

SCIENTISTS' TRIP.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION'S VISIT TO AUSTRALIA.

"There will be a ripe field for scientific research in Australia," said Mr. O. J. R. Howarth, assistant secretary of the British Association, in discussing the forthcoming visit of British scientists to the Antipodes. "Zoology will provide great scope for that department; agriculture is the great industry of Australia, and will provide much interest to the agricultural members; the movement for the establishment of solar observations in Australia will interest the physical science section, mineralogy the chemistry section, visits to new parts the geological section, town-planning arrangements at Adelaide the economic science section and irrigation prospects the engineering section. The geographical section will find in Antarctic research a good field of investigation, especially as members of the Mawson expedition may be in Australia and the Australian members of the Scott expedition will be available."

Arrangements for the tour are well advanced says the "Standard." Members who want to visit New Zealand and the South Sea Islands will be starting almost at once, but the main body will not sail until June. When the scientists assemble at Adelaide on August 8 they will number about 350, and there will probably be as many non-members accompanying them. The tour will begin with a visit to Western Australia lasting from July 21 or 28 to August 4. Lectures will be given at Perth on July 28 by Professor W. A. Herdman, and on July 30 by Professor A. S. Eddington.

WORK AT ADELAIDE.

The deliberations proper will begin at Adelaide on August 8 and last until the 12th. and lectures will be given on August 10 by Sir Oliver Lodge, on August 11 by Professor W. J. Sollas, and on the morning of August 12 presidential addresses will be delivered by Sir Charles P. Lucas (geographical section) and Mr. A. D. Hall (agricultural section).

The tourists will travel to Melbourne, reaching the present capital of the Commonwealth on August 13 and remaining there until the 19th. On the evening of August 14 Mr. W. Bateson will assume the presidency of the association in succession to Sir Oliver Lodge, and on the mornings of August 14, 18, and 19 presidential addresses will be delivered as follows: Professor F. T. Trouton (mathematics and physics), Professor W. J. Pope (chemistry), Professor A. Dendy (zoology), Professor E. C. K. Gonner (economics), and Professor C. J. Martin (physiology). An evening discourse will be delivered on August 15 by Professor E. B. Poulton.

On August 19 the tourists will go to Sydney, where, on the evening of August 20, Mr. Bateson will deliver the second portion of his presidential address. On the mornings of August 21, 25, and 26, presidential addresses will be delivered in the following sections: Sir C. T. Holland (geology), Professor E. G. Coker (engineering), Sir Edward F. im Thurn (anthropology), Professor F. O. Bower (botany), and Professor J. Perry (education). Evening discourses will be by Professor G. Elliott Smith on August 21 and Sir Ernest Rutherford on August 24.

At Brisbane on the morning of August 28 the second parts of presidential addresses in the physiological and agricultural sections will be delivered and Professor E. W Brown will discourse on cosmical physics, and in the evening discourses will be given by Professor H. E. Armstrong and Professor G. W. O. Howe. On August 31 the the concluding meeting and an evening discourse by Sir E. A. Schafer will be given.

FURTHEST VISIT AFIELD.

The visit to Australia will be the furthest afield that the British Association have ever been, and the work of organising the tour has been no light one. It promises to be one of the pleasantest of the foreign tours, as the Commonwealth Government have made a grant of £15,000, which has been handed to the council of the association to repay the expenses of 160 invited guests. The scientists will be officially welcomed by the Governor-General of the Commonwealth, the Governors of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania, the Prime Minister of the Commonwealth, the Lord Mayors of Sydney and Melbourne, the Mayors of Brisbane, Adelaide, Perth, and Hobart, and the Chancellors of the Universities of Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, Tasmania, Queensland, and Western Australia.

The entertainment of the visitors will be on a generous scale, and most of the work of arrangement for the meetings is in the hands of the various university authorities. Hospitality on a lavish scale is being arranged, free passes on the railways are to be issued, and it is expected that the scheme of entertainment arranged will not cost Australians less than £25,000.

TROOPS ATTACKED BY MAHSUDS

ONE SEPOY WOUNDED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 2.

An attack by a gang, thought to be Mahsuds, is reported on a picket of the 18th Infantry, when they were moving out from Kajuri Kach in South Waziristan to take up their position for watching a convoy.

The occurrence took place between Tangi Gomal and Adam Khak. One sepoy was wounded and the convoy was delayed and had to return to Nill Kach. Enquiries are proceeding, but at present there is no reason to believe that this incident indicates any general spirit of hostility on the part of the Mahsuds.

TURKO-PERSIAN BOUNDARY.

DELIMITATION COMMISSION'S BAGGAGE STOLIEN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, May 2.

The British Commission which, with the Russian Commission, is engaged in delimiting the Turco-Persian boundary, has been robbed by brigands of its baggage.

HEART SURGERY.

ATTEMPTS TO TRANSPLANT ORGANS OF THE BODY.

The remarkable experiments of Dr. Alexis Carrel, of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, have aroused widespread interest among surgeons in this country, says "The Times." Dr. Carrel was able, by means of rubber protected forceps, or grippers, to cut off the circulation from the hearts of dogs, to open these hearts, treat surgically various diseases affecting them, and finally to stitch up the organs so that complete recovery took place. Each of these operations was carried out within the space of two and a half minutes, this being the limit of time during which the circulation can be suspended.

Discussing the experiments on April 11, a well-known anatomist said that they were rendered possible by the extraordinary qualities of the heart muscle. This was able to maintain and also to recover its rhythmic contractions often in most unfavourable circumstances. A frog's heart could if cut out and placed in saline solution (diluted salt water of definite strength) be kept beating for a considerable time. The danger, he fancied, would be the introduction of air into the circulation. If air in any quantity entered the chambers of the heart it rendered expulsion of the contents impossible and caused death.

THE HEART TRANSPLANTED.

It is interesting to note that Dr. Carrel's successful investigations on the heart mark the conclusion of a valuable series of experiments carried out by him in connexion with this and other organs. In 1905 he published a paper—the joint work of himself and Dr. C. C. Guthrie—in "American Medicine," in which was described the transplantation of the heart of a small dog from its normal site to a place in the neck of a larger animal. The beating of the heart ceased during the experiment. About an hour and 15 minutes after this event the operation was far enough advanced to allow of circulation being re-established, and within a short time blood was passing through the transplanted organ, which, however, remained inert.

In the belief that probably the small blood-vessels which feed the heart muscle had got plugged (so that the heart was deprived of its nourishment) these were probed and cleared of some clots. Then at once twitching of the muscles took place, and gradually spread over the whole organ. Within about an hour the transplanted heart was contracting regularly at the rate of 88 beats per minute (the dog's own heart beat at 130 per minute).

The object of this experiment was, of course, to determine whether it might not be possible to replace a diseased organ by a healthy one (investigations of the same nature were carried out also on lungs and kidneys, and even limbs, while in one instance transplantation of the head was actually attempted). It was found, however, that these grafts never "took," the rule being that the organs of one animal will not live in the body of another.

WHY GRAFTS OF ORGANS FAIL.

The reason for this failure is probably to be found in the fact that the blood possesses power to destroy tissue which has not become acclimatized to it. "Autografts," that is, transplantation of tissue from one part of the same body to another part frequently do well—the kidney, for instance, of a dog, if removed and replaced in the animal's neck, will continue to functionate. Whether it may not yet be possible to overcome the "haemolytic" or destructive power of the blood is a question upon which the future of the transplantation of organs depends.

Having failed to achieve the replacement of a diseased heart by a healthy one, Dr. Carrel turned his attention to the problem of curing heart disease. Heart and blood-vessel surgery had been practised in a small way since 1899, when Dorfler initiated the practice of stitching up wounded arteries with fine silk. The next step was the introduction of a "splice," an engrafted segment, into a vessel. The object here was not so much a new piece as a support until nature should have time to produce a solid union of her own.

Excellent results were achieved in this direction, so much so indeed that Dr. Leonard Hill and William Bulloch, in a preface to Dr. Guthrie's recent work on "Bloodvessel Surgery," state that "The experiments of Carrel and Guthrie bring within the realms of possibility, under favourable conditions of locality, the removal of an aneurism (dilatation of a blood-vessel) and the restoration of vascular continuity by the insertion of a sterilized graft taken from the *post-mortem* room." It is recorded of one of these grafts (or rather, blood-vessel splints) that before being inserted it was treated with dilute ammonia, alcohol, and paraffin oil. Finally, as announced, success has now been achieved with the heart itself.

AGRA MUHARAM RIOTS.

TWO HINDU APPELLANTS ACQUITTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AGRA, May 2.

The Sessions Judge has delivered judgment in the Muharam riot case.

Kishanlal and Palladparshad were acquitted.

The judgment of the lower court against other two accused Ghanshiamdas and Mohanlal was upheld.

The Judge differed from the joint Magistrate, Mr. Moore on some points of facts. Regarding the evidence of Mr. John Ward and another European the Sessions Judge differed from the findings of Mr. Moore and held that their evidence was substantially true.

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken-down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight.

MASTERY OF THE AIR.

WONDERFUL FLYING FEATS.

Never before have such scenes been witnessed in the history of aviation, says the "Daily Telegraph;" never has there been a more striking demonstration of the wonderful hold which flying has gained over the imagination of the public. For it was just an ordinary aviation meeting at Hendon Aerodrome a meeting such as is held every week. There was a speed handicap down for decision; that and Hamel; nothing else.

Yet long before the appointed time a steady stream of people poured towards the aerodrome along every road; tram-cars and motor-omnibuses dischaged their loads, motor-cars snorted onwards in a never-ending line. At an early hour in the afternoon the roads were almost impassable. Without the confines of the aerodrome the green slopes which surround it like the steps of an amphitheatre were black with people; not a neighbouring field but held its dense contingent.

Within the aerodrome the scene was even more remarkable. The far-flung line of the enclosures, forming an immense crescent nearly a mile in length, was packed to its utmost capacity; the popular enclosures, in particular, literally overflowed. And a rarely intelligent crowd it was; quick to appreciate the finer feats of piloting, hailing a close finish or their favourite Hamel with an overwhelming volume of cheers.

Every remaining doubt, if such still existed, in regard to the immense public interest in aviation must have been finally set at rest by this remarkable demonstration. Nor was the crowd a casual one, there to spend an idle hour or two in the open air and to bask in the sun. They arrived in their thousands long before noon; for hours the influx continued; at six o'clock in the evening there was no perceptible lessening in the numbers.

SPEED CONTESTS.

The flying was worthy of the occasion. A private speed contest between Grahame White on a Morane monoplane and Carr on a tractor biplane opened the proceedings in the morning, the latter winning cleverly by a few yards. Then ensued a series of exhibition flights, until, finally, the aerodrome was cleared for the speed handicap.

At three o'clock, when the first batch of pilots was despatched, punctually to the minute, the crowd numbered fully 50,000. Among the visitors were Queen Amelie and Queen Augusta Victoria.

From every point of view the weather was ideal. The slightest of breezes tempered the brilliant sunshine, there was scarcely an eddy to be felt. Fast times were anticipated. and expectation was not belied. Marty, from scratch, flew the best race of his career on his 60 h. p. Morane monoplane, and, but for the fact that he slowed down when he had the race well in hand during the last lap, would have set up a record for the course. Cripps, flying an old 50 h. p. biplane, was a good second, 7sec behind, with Goodden and Birchenough third and fourth, by 3sec in each case.

The finish to the second heat was a wonderful one. Lillywhite, a new pilot, just preserved his lead until the end, winning by two-fifths of a second from Carr, with Noel, piloting the fast 80 h. p. Morane monoplane in fine style, a couple of yards in the rear. The latter ought to have won on the post, and porbably would have done so but for the fact that he was cleverly compelled to steer outwards by his rivals. Baumann, on the twin-propeller Wright biplane, was last.

A MASTER ARTIST.

Now came Hamel, and who shall describe the marvellous feats of this very virtuoso of the air? Seemingly, there is nothing impossible to this youthful pilot, who controls his powerful machine with the touch of a master artist. Vanished are the terrific dive, the violent wrench upwards, that thrilling moment of suspense and doubt whether the aeroplane would recover itself. Over he turns his machine with a touch, upward, backward, sideways; it is all a matter of indifference to him. And it is done with the most exquisite grace imaginable, with the absence of any perceptible effort. Truly these pilots of the new school revel in their absolute mastery over their mounts, and exercise it to the full.

Yet in the thrill there is the keen sense that the pilot is hurtling to imminent destruction when he dashes headlong, pointing perfectly vertically down to earth, with the little projecting head straining forward plainly discernible. He is falling at over 100 miles an hour; another two seconds and all is lost, but with a touch of his lever he swings upward and skims away merrily in level flight. You have but to inspect his aeroplane afterwards in order to realise by the slackness of the stout steel cables the enormous strains they have weathered in safety and to appreciate to the full the art of the aeronautical engineer who has rendered these things possible.

Of all Hamel's evolutions his tail-slide is the most impressive; in a graceful swoop the nose of his monoplane points skyward; for a second or more he is thus poised motionless; then, without a sound—for his motor is stopped—he begins to slip down tail first. Suddenly the aeroplane heels over, and with a great lurch pitches forward, with a suddenness that would hurl any pilot like a projectile from his seat but for the fact that he is securely strapped in. A giddy dive, and away speeds the machine once more at its eighty miles an hour or so.

NEWCOMERS.

Even Hamel's feats, however, could not rob the final of the Speed Handicap of its fascination, and this race brought out prominently the fine qualities of two pilots who are comparative newcomers to the world of aviation. Cripps and Lillywhite botb flew biplanes, sometimes, contemptuously termed "school" machines. Each made irreproachable flights, and the latter put up a new record for this class of aeroplane over the course. But for the clever flying of Cripps, Lillywhite, would have won; the former forced his oppenent, who was rapidly gaining on him, to fly high during the last lap, and just won home by four seconds, thus securing the Barclay Walker trophy. Neither Marty nor Carr flew so well as before. Result:

1. W. Cripps (50 h. p. G. W. biplane), start 6min 2sec, handicap time 16min 33sec.
2. R. Lillywhite (50 h. p.G. W. biplane), start 5min 11sec, handicap time 16min 37sec.
3. P. Marty (60 h. p. Morane monoplane), scratch, handicap time 17min 1sec.
4. R. Carr (50 h. p. tractor biplane), start 1min 46sec, handicap time 17min 17sec.

But Marty did not alight at the finish, and instead quickly rose to a good altitude, and Hamel also ascending, these two carried out a wonderfull series of evolutions, which were very impressive against the darkening sky. And lastly, as evening fell, Hamel was up once more, looping the loop with a passenger, convoyed by Noel, who performed a series of equally startling feats.

READ

DR. O. S. MARDEN'S

INSPIRATIONAL BOOKS.

Specially written for men and women who are anxious to achieve an honourable success in the various pursuits of life.

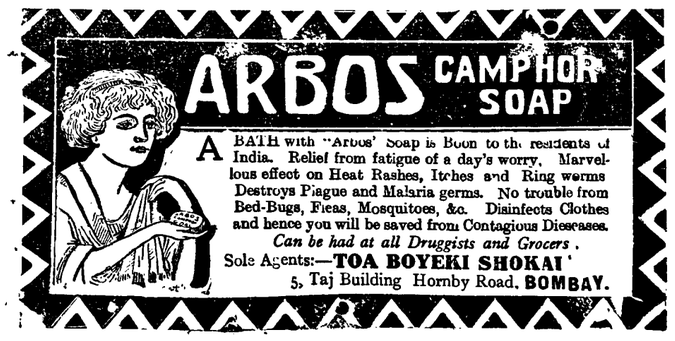
1. Getting On
2. Self-Investment
3. Every Man a King
4. Be Good to Yourself
5. Pushing To The Front
6. Peace, Power and Plenty
7. He Can Who Thinks He Can
8. The Secret of Achievement
9. Young Man Entering Business
10. The Miracle of Right Thought.

Re. 1-0 each Vol. Postage Extra.

WATCH OUR ADVT. DAILY.

BOMBAY ADVERTISING AGENCY,

PICKET ROAD, BOMBAY.


ARBOS CAMPHOR SOAP
A BATH with "Arbos" Soap is Boon to the residents of India. Relief from fatigue of a day's worry. Marvellous effect on Heat Rashes, Itches and Ring worms Destroys Plague and Malaria germs. No trouble from Bed-Bugs, Fleas, Mosquitoes, &c. Disinfects Clothes and hence you will be saved from Contagious Diseases.
Can be had at all Druggists and Grocers.
Sole Agents:—TOA BOYEKI SHOKAI
5, Taj Building Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

ONE

PAYING COURSE.

"ACCOUNTANCY" course is taught by correspondence. No condition of age or university certificate. No study by heart. Grand reduction in fees. Course is most useful for service and promotion. Candidates are enrolling daily. Candidates are prepared for London Chamber of Commerce examination. School is recognised by Government. Do not lose this golden opportunity but write to-day for full particulars to:

C. C. EDUCATION OFFICE, POONA CITY

This is
Rose's
The Original and still the Best LIME JUICE.
The Largest Sale in the World.
Delicious, Wholesome and Refreshing.

WEARY SUFFERERS WELCOME

Dr. Stohr's Kephaldol

THE GREAT UNFAILING PAIN RELIEVER

In all cases of NEURALGIA, NEURITIS, SCIATICA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, etc., especially in acute form where maddening pain makes life almost unbearable Kephaldol offers that which will evoke heartfelt gratitude—relief, prompt and certain, with speedy cure ahead.

Kephaldol is no injurious drug, no charlatan nostrum—thousands of medical men all over the world including those representing the clinical opinion of Vienna (to which City belongs Dr. Stohr, Kephaldol's famous discoverer), have pronounced this remedy to be a means not merely of alleviating, but of *stopping* pain without risk of injury to the heart or other organs of the body. A well-known English doctor of wide experience says of Kephaldol :—" *It is one of the most valuable medicines we possess for Pyrexia and Nerve Pains.*"

You can try Kephaldol at your expense—simply fill in and post the coupon to us, together with three anna stamps to cover postage and packing, and we will send you one full size tube free of charge.

Kephaldol may be obtained in two sizes, from all Chemists and Stores throughout INDIA, BURMA and CEYLON at Rs. 2-4 and Re. 1, respectively, or from

KEPHALDOL, Ltd., 15, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

Complete directions in English and Vernacular languages are supplied with each package.

FREE TRIAL COUPON.

To Kephaldol, Ltd., 15, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

Please send me by return a full size Tube of Dr. Stohr's Kephaldol Tablets free of charge. I enclose 3 annas in stamps to cover postage, packing, &c.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

"Bombay Chronicle" O"

FREE TRIAL COUPON.

THE ENTENTE.

ROYAL VISIT TO PARIS.

IDEALS OF TWO PEOPLES.

The cordial understanding with France, the foundation of which was laid during the visits of King Edward to Paris, supplemented by the friendly relations since established between Russia and Great Britain, has helped to preserve peace among the Great Powers through 10 years of grave international tension, wired the Paris correspondent of "The Times" on April 15. An event like the visit of King George and Queen Mary, which shows that this supple instrument of peace retains its virtue, cannot but be fraught with significance for the rest of the world.

In the case of France the Entente Cordiale is based upon interest and popular sentiment. The feelings of the French people are unmistakable. France was the first to be tested in her confidence in the good faith of her partner in the agreement. The support which British diplomacy gave to France in the dark hours of the Morocco crisis has not been forgotten. Since then the two diplomacies, as well as that of Russia, have worked harmoniously together in the solution with the other Great Powers of the problems arising out of the struggle in the Balkans. In the last 10 years a familiarity has entered into the daily intercourse between the two States which has bred, not the contempt of the proverb, but a desire for still greater intimacy.

The Royal visit to Paris raises various important questions which are perhaps more present to the minds of Frenchmen, who have just shouldered the burden of an additional year of military service, than to Englishmen, who are absorbed in domestic affairs. To Frenchmen, as indeed to the citizens of all great Continental States, discussions of war and preparations for war, of diplomacy and of its dealings, possess an interest more vital than the academic importance which the ordinary Englishman is apt to attach to these matters. When all the youth of a country is called upon to give three of its best years to military service, that country is entitled to ask itself and its friends if all military organizations and diplomatic arrangements for the preservation of peace are capable of bearing the strain which may one day be placed upon them. To these questions only the countries concerned can give an answer.

CONDITIONS OF CONCORD.

FRANKNESS AND FRIENDSHIP.

Professor Ernest Lavisse writing on the subject to "The Times" from Paris on April 8, said:—

I.

Ten years ago to-day, April 8, 1914, was concluded the pact to which England and France gave the name, happily chosen, of Entente Cordiale. A few days hence Paris and France will have the honour to receive the King and the Queen of England. Auniversary and visit form an admirable occasion for the two peoples to exchange an expression of their friendly feelings.

In the speech delivered in 1912 at the inauguration of the statue of King Edward at Cannes, the President of the Republic, M. Poincare, then Minister for Foreign Affairs, recalled the preparation of the Entente by that great Sovereign and his constitutional advisers, and showed "how the balance of European forces became more stable, and peace itself less precarious, after England, some years later, had extended her hand to Russia."

The Entente that ensures peace between England and France is an event of capital importance in your history and in ours. By it, the burden of hatred and disquietude that weighed so long on our spirits has at last been lifted. No rancour survives our hostile past; rather have we both learned, through our centuries of struggle, to know our own worth, and France can repeat to England the admirable lines which, in Kipling's poem, England addresses to France:—

> In each other's cup we poured mingled blood and tears,
> Brutal joys, unmeasured hopes, intolerable fears,
> All that soiled or salted life for a thousand years.
> Proved beyond the need of proof, matched in every clime;
> Oh, companion, we have lived greatly through all time.

But our Entente is not to be for the good of our two countries alone. Kipling adds:—

> . . . Close again, wheeling girth to girth,
> In the linked and stedfast guard set for peace on earth.

There we have the perfect definition of the Entente Cordiale; "a linked and stedfast guard set for peace on earth" is what we should be, what we are.

II.

Neither England nor France believes war to be the chief function of a State. The very nature of our free institutions prevents us from working for a war, brooding on it and, one fine day, causing it to break out by some sudden stroke. Free and democratic countries, working at the great and difficult tasks that we deem our chief duty, we are not haunted by the constant thought of war. England and France are pacific nations.

But we have our own ideal of international peace. We wish other peoples to be free as we are, we wish them to live according to their traditions and genius. Enamoured, each in our own way of social justice and freedom, we wish justice and freedom to reign in the "society of nations"—an expression which I borrow from my eminent friend M. Leon Bourgeois, a son of France in whom her humanity is best personified. Of little peoples, oppressed and outraged, we, France and England, have been the friends. Together we worked last century to bring nations to the birth, together we watched at their cradles. Inhumanity, wherever found, has distressed our souls; our honour is to believe that there is, or at least, to desire that there be, a humanity. England and France are humane nations.

I have made appeal to sentiments common to us. Sentiment, I know well, is no longer in fashion. Twentieth-century politicians disdain the "tomfoolery" that amused those of the 18th and 19th. But England and France cannot discard sentiment without courting moral deterioration. Why should they fail to reinforce their material strength by their moral? Happily, they cannot discard it. Let the least idealist, the most matter-of-fact public men of France and England, question their consciences; they will find in them the noble feelings of ancient France and of the England of old.

III.

Yet it is certain that our Entente cannot be purely sentimental; it must be practically useful to each of its members.

To which of our two countries is it of the greater use?

To us, it seems at first sight. We are evidently the more exposed to the perils of the great conflict that is always possible. Upon our open frontier the enormous German force presses and grows. Our honour, our independence, our life are at stake. France, the whole of France, knows it; our national spirit rises to the height of our danger.

But England for her part well knows that were she to ignore so great a fact as the coming of German force into the world she would compromise her whole future. Germany, having attained in a few years the rank of so great a Power after centuries of weakness and wretchedness in which her virtues and her vigour decayed, demands in the world the place to which she declares herself entitled by reason of her strength; for, placing a hyphen between the two words "Might" and "Right," she makes of them one word expressive of a single and indivisible idea. It is, moreover, just to recognize that her large and growing population, her admirable activity, her trade, industry, and wealth, compel her to pour herself out upon the world. Hence the Germans, cabined in their own country, seeking transoceanic outlets, are annoyed to find the best places taken on the shores of every sea.

Nothing proves that Germany is dreaming of a direct struggle with England. But the Emperor William has said, "The future of Germany lies on the water." Now the past of England, her present, her future, "lie on the water."

It was in truth a splendid dream: to stand as an island inviolate since the Norman Conquest, an island encircled by the most glorious and puissant fleet in the world; to trust Albion's isle, and from the brow of her white cliffs to gaze, like the sage egoist of Lucretius on the absurd Continent, all creeping with hatreds and feuds! Aye, a splendid dream—from which King Edward, in his great wisdom, nevertheless thought it prudent that England should wake.

Clearly, England is no longer as much an island as of yore. Besides, "splendid isolation" is impossible in the present state of Europe. Imagine France again vanquished, reduced to the condition, that is held over her as a threat, of a subordinate nation; imagine the rough hand of Germany put, as it assuredly would be, on Holland and Belgium, and then Amsterdam, Antwerp, Dunkirk, Havre, Bordeaux, Marseilles, Oran, Algiers, and Tunis enveloped in a German Customs Union. Would not something be changed in the present and future of England?

England has therefore returned to the old tradition of gaining for herself friends on the Continent. If in the 18th century she became unchallenged mistress of the seas and the greatest colonial power, it was thanks to Continental alliances. By these she destroyed Napoleon. Were she to believe that German hegemony would be less redoubtable than the hegemony of France she would deceive herself but she does not believe it. The most pacific, the most pacifist, of Englishmen, those even who like France least, even those who, for divers reasons, feel drawn towards Germany, realize the need of helping France to resist were she attacked or clearly provoked to war by Germany.

Thus we may answer the question, to which of our two countries is the Entente of greater use? It is as useful to England as to France; the community of interests seals the union prepared by the community of feeling. Interest from the positive sanction of the Entente sentiment ennobles it and makes it cordial.

IV.

So precious an Entente should be cultivated carefully on both sides. The marked diversity of our national temperaments should not trouble us. Such differences often exist between intimate friends and enhance their friendship. We Frenchmen are governed by ideas simple and clear—often too simple and too clear; you Englishmen are, it seems to us, often governed by instincts a trifle confused. Our temper is quick and yours slow. At times we wonder that you should seem to forget what you owe to yourselves and to Europe, and we are tempered to exclaim "What are you dreaming of?" But against our fever you set off your calm. The wise course would evidently be to go neither too fast nor too slow. What if we struck a balance between our defects and our qualities? You would take something of our alertness and keep as much of your phlegm as might be needed to check our unreflecting dash. We for our part would work in inverse sense upon ourselves; this mutual effort would perfect our Entente.

The first condition of the Entente is that we should be thoroughly agreed in adopting certain resolutions. We must first of all promise ourselves that we will set about the arrangement of the few and relatively paltry questions still outstanding between us in the spirit of preliminary good will that prepares conciliation. What is this or that local or special affair in comparison with the big business in which our two nations are so deeply interested, and with us, Europe and the world? But, above all, let us promise that if we see upon our horizon the slightest cloud, if we or you feel anxious, even vaguely, we will speak out at once, with perfect frankness. In fact, the very purpose of this letter is to call your attention to some of the anxieties of French public opinion.

We seem to perceive in England a vagueness, a dispersion, a pulverization of public opinion. There was a time when it could be said in Europe, "England thinks this, England wants that," and Europe took note of it. The clearness of English thought, of English will, illumined international politics. It is certainly not thus to-day. From this disintegration of public feeling and from other causes proceeds a sort of apathy which shows itself in a disinclination to dwell upon unpleasant ideas, to foresee grave events, to entertain anxiety, whereas, in the present state of Europe, it is imprudent to "drive dull care away." Is not the lack of unanimity on foreign policy in your Government itself a proof of the uncertainty, of the crumbling away of public opinion?

These are vague impressions; let me be precise.

In our two countries the military question is under discussion. On this delicate point I will say only that England ought not to let herself be troubled by the protests that may be heard in France against the Three Years' Service Law. These protests were inevitable on the eve of the General Election; but, like Russia, our ally, England, our friend, may rest assured that the Government, whatever it may be, which takes office next May will not touch the Army Act. Even were the Government composed entirely of men who had voted against the Act or who had promised its repeal to their constituents, the next Cabinet—I seem to hear it—would explain to Parliament that the law indeed weighs heavily upon the country, that it is not intangible, that another and more tolerable system must be devised without lessening our defensive strength, but that for the moment, &c., &c. On some benches there would be grumbling, and on others silence; but nobody would hope to upset the Government by a motion demanding a return to the Two Years' Service system.

Does England think that, in consequence of the great effort we have just made and shall sustain, she ought to increase her military strength? It is for her to decide. But those who believe that her present strength is sufficient must not invoke faintness on our part in support of their opinion.

On the other hand, has everything been well prepared, thought out, and regulated for the eventual employment of our armed forces? We may be sure that everything has been foreseen, and calculated by the Triple Alliance in view of a possible war. The German General Staff is wont to look far, far ahead and to examine beforehand every hypothesis. It has certainly directed the work of its two allies, given to each its sphere of action, arranged the general plan, marked out roads, and fixed the hours. When the moment comes the three will move, march-routes and time-tables in hand. Have we, France and England, attained the minute exactness of this foresight? We believe, for it is morally certain, that the heads of our armies and navies keep in communication with each other, and that they have also established and combined their plans; but we wonder whether England is in communication with Russia? Unless we are agreed upon eventual defensive military action in common, are we a Triple Entente?

One cannot but feel some uneasiness on this score if one remembers that during the diplomatic crisis England, France, and Russia, while working together with perfect loyalty, appeared to be less firmly united and coherent than Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy. Hitherto the States of the Triple Alliance have generally been ready to speak, and have spoken, first, as with one voice, whilst England, France, and Russia, slower to make up their minds, have spoken one after the other, and each for herself. This difference of method has often given notable advantages to the Triple Alliance.

These are our chief preoccupations. They are serious, but not to the point of upsetting us. We believe the Entente to be lasting, because we know it to be necessary. Nor are we really troubled that a part of English opinion, represented in the Government, should accept it as a kind of *pis aller* to be held in reserve. We in France might be apprehensive if we asked of the Triple Entente more than it can give us—that is to say, more than the maintenance of peace.

V.

Now, it is not impossible to preserve peace to the world.

True, never have there been so many reasons for war, never so many armies and fleets ready for war on land, on sea, and in the air. Rumours of war run ceaselessly swelling at times into an enormous din like that made last month by the German Press. It is true also that Germany is sometimes disquieting. She sufferers from a strange distemper. Great nation though she be, she seems still unused to her exalted fortune—a fortune nevertheless solidly founded. She believes herself threatened. Disposed to pessimism, she sees the future dark. The Emperor William has often scolded the *Schwarzscher*. Possibly because she is not easy she would fain frighten others; perturbed herself, she would perturb. Have we not heard German voices declare that the hour has come for Germany to put her strength—that in three or four years it would be too late? This thought has certainly come to the minds of her statesmen, who, perhaps, reproach themselves for not having, like Bismarck, the courage to choose the moment. Hence the Triple Entente must be on its guard against the possible danger of a "preventive war."

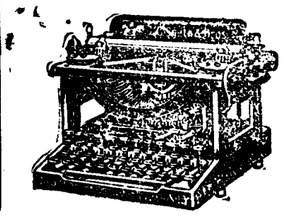
But let us reflect awhile; let us imagine the Governments of the Triple Alliance, the three Sovereigns—the German Emperor, the Emperor of Austria, the King of Italy—in the decisive hour. Who will give the word? Who will do the deed? Who, being a man and a Christian, will take upon himself the awful responsibility of setting fire to the world?—for it would verily be the kindling of a universal blaze. Who would feel sure enough of himself and of his allies to face the unforeseen in so formidable an adventure?

The Great Powers, armed to the teeth, say and repeat that they mean to keep the peace. It is possible that not one of them is lying at present.

At present; and that is enough. The task of the Triple Entente is to prolong this present. Let us practise and counsel all pacific combinations. Let each of us, after having loyally informed our partners conclude with others conventions to settle thorny points. Let us remember that one of the members of the Triple Entente, the Emperor of Russia, nobly summoned the Governments and peoples of the world to lay their quarrels before judges of the peace. Let us take The Hague Tribunal very seriously: it has thrice prevented war. Let us gain time. Let us gain time. The regime of armaments *a outrance* will end by being intolerable to the peoples it oppresses. Then we shall see that it is absurd and a blot on our civilization. Then we may be able to speak of the "Limitation of Armaments." Who knows? The day may even come when without upsetting the peace of nations, we may be able to discuss the gravest issues, even that to which the two Governments most directly concerned never allude in their diplomatic intercourse, the question which is the principal cause of unrest in Europe, the question Franco-German but also European and world-wide, the question of Alsace.

These are doubtless the ideas of an optimist, of a student whose hands touch not the rough reality of things and who fashions the future to his fancy. Yet if the future be obscure if we cannot know what will be, we know what ought to be, and consequently what we, England and France, ought to do.

Thus our two great peoples rally to the same ideal of internal and external life—Freedom, Justice, Peace. Hence they have shown each other in many a circumstance that mutual sympathy of which the causes lie so deep. Last year London gave the President of the Republic a welcome for which France is ever grateful. To-day Paris awaits the coming of your King and of your Queen, the first Queen of England who will have honoured our country by her visit for half a century past. Paris and France will salute in the august couple, England the friend, England almost an ally, and the dear memory of King Edward, and the cordial Entente inaugurated 10 years ago, the Entente so beneficent during the past decade, so pregnant with promises and hopes that the future will realize if we are firmly resolved.



Would You Buy a MOTOR CAR without Ball Bearings?

Or a sewing machine? Or a watch without jewels?

The L. C. Smith & Bros. Typewriter Co.,

has worked out the principle of ball bearings in the L. C. Smith & Bros. typewriter. Every typebar is ball bearing; the carriage and capital shift travel on ball bearings and wherever friction would naturally develop, it is lessened to the vanishing point by ball bearings.

This means, in a typewriter, greater speed, closer adjustments and consequently, greater accuracy and neater typewritten work.

This is only one of the reasons why the L. C. Smith & Bros. typewriter is worth more money than any other typewriter ever made.

We can show you by actual demonstration how you can increase the efficiency of your stenographer and save yourself time and money.

SOLE AGENTS:—

G. A. SCHLECHTENDAHL LTD.,

10, Forbes Street, Bombay, P. O. Box No. 125.

ECONOMY

SAVE heavy expenses of making new clothes by getting your old ones dry or chemically cleaned with a little expense

AT THE

CENTURY WASHING Co.

Who also glaze by Machinery.

McDOWELL'S TYPES OF SMOKERS.

THE JOYS OF A GOOD CIGAR

McDOWELL'S "BOUQUETS"

FREE-DRAWING AND COOL-SMOKING.

No. 1, Rs. 65-0. No. 2, Rs. 62-8. No. 3, Rs. 60-0. No. 4, Rs. 58-0. Per 1,000.

Buy them at your Tobacconist's or get them direct from the Manufacturers—

McDOWELL & CO., LTD.,

THE "BAHADUR" FACTORY,

MADRAS.

FASHIONS OF TO-DAY.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, April 17.

The variety and elaborateness of the present-day fashions really baffles description. Frills and furbelows, scarves and sashes, tunics and flounces are to be seen on all sides, arranged in countless different ways, sometimes tied in at one side, and again projecting at another, without rhyme or reason. Putting aside the more extreme designs, there is no doubt that there is a tendency to revive a style of drapery that much resembles the mid-Victorian polonaise; and, indeed, puffed-out draperies at the back and side of the skirt, painfully suggestive of the presence of that inartistic abomination the "bustle," are certainly to be seen. But these grotesque developments are hardly likely to become at all general; the unshaken supremacy of the tailor-made gown for walking purposes is a standing assurance that good sense as well as good taste will in the end prevail.

THE FANCY FOR CHECK.

Spring is always associated with a revived enthusiasm for checked and plaid materials. It is difficult to tell why. Plaids are never popular with English-women though they are a great deal worn in Paris, but the neat little black-and-white shepherd's plaid is always becoming, and has a smartness and effectiveness that make it universally popular. At the present time plain coloured skirts and check coats are generally worn together, and a very good design for costume of this kind is given in our illustration. The skirt is of plain black serge, while the smart little straight coat is of black-and-white check cloth. The coat is cut in the newst style with only a single button to fasten it, and the fronts curve markedly upwards. The collar and the cuffs are of plain white cloth, but could be carried out in black silk if preferred, and collar and fronts are then outlined with a flat frill of embroidery.

A DAINTY HAT.

To those who like something in the way of millinery at once artistic and simple the design given in our sketch will commend itself with special force. It is a charming hat for wear during the uncertain spring weather, when light straws sometimes seem too summery and velvet too heavy. Needless to say, this hat is carried out in the fashionable taffetas, with which the whole shape is covered, the swathing round the crown being managed with much artistic effect. The colour chosen is pale heliotrope, and the only further decoration consists in the handsome groups of roses arranged at the front and back of the brim, in which, though the heliotrope note is repeated, it is combined with other blossoms in pale pink and deep red.

A SMART COAT AND SKIRT.

The very latest thing in tailor-made walking costumes is depicted in our illustration. It is a design of which the smartness and originality will appeal to all. Yet it avoids the sin of over-elaborateness which is too often found in the most up-to-date costumes. The suit is intended to be carried out in duvetyn of a deep rich shade of blue. The skirt is cut in the corselet style, with a narrow front panel, and with a clever but very slight draping of the side-pieces, to give the extra width below the hips which fashion demands. This slight draping is utilised to provide two square pockets, though these are rather for show than use. The coat is virtually in the sacque style, opening in front, and with a smart black velvet collar. The black straw hat is completed by a pleated crown of blue silk, and then trimmed with a spray of artistic pink roses.

THE REFINEMENTS OF IDLENESS.

ITS DANGEROUS FORM.

During the Easter holiday habitual procrastinators have been working double tides in order to reduce their affairs into some kind of order before the holidays writes "The Times" in one of its editorial notes. Others who are, ar at any rate deem themselves, the more virtuous apprentices have been laying their plans for a week or more beforehand. By Wednesday their tables were reduced to an absolutely pharisaical state of tidiness, and on Thursday they departed to catch early trains in station omnibuses long previously ordered to come three-quarters of an hour too soon. How dreadfuly surprised some of us who are of this turn of mind would be if an intrusive and plain-spoken friend were to tell us that all our getting of things done beforehand, our beautiful clean sheet scrupulously void of arrears, only bespoke a refined and particularly dangerous form of idleness. Suppose that he told us that we only get things done as quick as ever we could, not in the least because we were industrious and liked our work but merely because we wanted to be quit of it and to gloat over a horrid debauch of having nothing that we could possibly do. Suppose, further, that he added to his remarks the little sermon that Caleb Garth preached to Fred Vincy about not "always looking over the edge of your work, wanting your play to begin," and then, warming to his theme, summoned to his aid Adam Bede, with all his intolerable armoury of priggishness—"I can't abide to see men throw away their tools if that way, the minute the clock begins to strike, as if they took no pleasure i' their work and was afriad o'doing a stroke too much." At first we should be genuinely surprised; next deeply pained at being so misunderstood; then, when Adam Bede was quoted at us, we should break out no furious rage, as anybody calling himself a man must naturally do; and finally in the reaction succeeding that burst of fury we should very likely admit in our secret heart that the charge against us was true.

EPICURES IN LAZINESS.

Anyone who will take the trouble to throw his mind back to school will recall some who had their work done before every one else and yet were positive epicures in laziness. If a copy of verses were given out on Friday to be shown up on Tuesday, these energetic idlers would rouse themselves by loud-buzzing alarums at 5 o'clock on Saturday morning and have the copy converted, by brute force of gradus, into unquestionable elegiacs by the time they went into early school at 7. For them it was not enough to spend the long Saturday evening in entire idleness punctuated only by caramels; those delicious hours must not be marred even by the shadow of something that would have to be done as far ahead as Monday. At the opposite pole of course were those who were equally idle on Saturday evening and usually only began their verses over midnight and illicit oil on Monday.

The child is father to the man, and the grown-up world of those who are more or less lazily disposed may be divided into two classes according to whether, metaphorically speaking, they do their verses on Saturday or Monday. It may be suggested that on the whole the verses done over the midnight oil are more successful than those born in the grey and chilly morning. The midnight versifier suffers from a constitutional inability to begin rather than from a hatred of work, and once he does begin he tries his hardest; the other is so anxious to have his task behind him that he will stop at no makeshift, short of an actual false quantity, to accomplish his end. It is a very grave question, too, whether he of Saturday morning is even the happier of the two. He is happier than he would be if he himself procrastinated; he has not the temperament, and in the midst of Saturday's revels the smile would suddenly be wiped from his lips by the thought of toil to come. But he is very likely not in the least happier than is the natural putter off of the evil day, who lives serenely in the present and does not go to meet verses halfway. A man cannot, as a rule, decide in which of these two ways he will economize his energies, since nature decides it for him. If it is possible, however, for him to have any choice, there is one argument to be advanced in favour of the procrastinating type. School is a just place where there are so many verses to be done and there is an end of it, but the larger world is often unjust; he who, having got everything done, has nothing to do may find new tasks cast suddenly upon him, whereas his fellow, who has made haste to play while he has time, can triumphantly point to the task still awaiting him as irrefutable evidence that he can undertake no more.

When other remedies fail to cure that headache, here's the cure. Stearns' Headache Cure, headache gone in a few minutes.

FLIRTATION—A SOCIAL DUTY.

REHABILITATION OF A VIRTUE IN DISGUISE.

Some years ago a very successful dramatist came to a theatrical manager in London with a new play ready for production; and, as usually happens, he demanded, for the chief part, an actress equally successful who, he knew, was "just the person to suit it;" for, as everybody knows, parts are written round the personalities of actresses nowadays, instead of actresses being required (as in the days when they were merely players) to adapt their personalities to the parts, writes a correspondent in "The Times." But this actress, on this occasion, was not available, and the manager gave his author the true reason. "To tell the truth, she doesn't like you very much." The playwright knew better than that: he shook his head and sighed. "Ah," he remarked, "it is all my fault. I forgot to make love to her. I forgot to pretend to be in love with her. She'll never overlook it."

In the drama, you see then, as in matters of mere commerce and "getting on," flirtation is not, as so many suppose, a diversion, an art, a mere side-issue, or a recreation. It is part of the business itself, a part that, unfortunately, few dare to neglect. Socially, too—if there also you wish to excel, to be liked, to be popularone does not see how it is possible for you to avoid pretending to be in love at least once every evening at dinner. And pretending to be in love is flration: it is toying with a grave matter. Perhaps we ought not to quote Chesterfield, who pursued the Graces so assiduously, because standards of what is or is not the correct thing change so; and it is so long since the poor man failed to make a great gentleman of his awkward son. And yet we like to remember that, so long ago, precisely, an unchanging necessity in human nature made Chesterfield—recommend this—this weapon of flirtation—as a means of social success. *Arrivisme* the French call it—the art of getting there. A travesty of true feeling helps more effectively than any other pose to be recommended to the *arriviste*.

THE PROBLEM OF CONVERSATION.

But suppose now, for a moment, that the young man—young son of the elderly exquisit of to day—were to begin life and to go to his first dinner party in the desire never to flirt with anybody. Imagine him—it is only a dream—absurdly in love already: he would seek, that being so, to avoid all mention of love amongst strangers. He would not want to flirt. And so he would be pleased to see (suppose) that the lady he had to take down was a lady who did not look as if she had ever flirted in her life.

But what—now comes his difficulty—is he to talk about? These neutral topics, grey matters of public policy, art, weather, manners, and customs, seem not in the least to interest the lady. Indeed, she seems, for half the time of this dinner, to be, frankly, very dull indeed. She seems to show animation only when, at a turn of the talk, she introduces a remark of no importance by those fatal syllables "at my age." "At my age," she says, "you will realize. . . ." There it is.

At her age, he has immediately to assure her, she cannot realize anything . . . No, that will not do. What is he to say? At her age? "What age?" Worse still. . . He stumbles miserably. He has somehow to convince her that she is obviously no age at all worth mentioning; she has as good as asked him to do that. After casting about miserably in his mind for some time all he finds to say, looking with admiration upon her, is, "What nonsense! Your age, indeed!"

In other words, he has begun to flirt.

He cannot help himself now. He is being gallant. He is losing sincerity. He is disingenuous. He is pretending to be in love. He is flirting. He is, in fact, making his way in the world. He is getting on.

THE MINOR CHESTERFIELDS.

Whether his character will resist much of this sort of thing—how long it will resist it—remains to be seen. From considerable experience, we should affirm that he will succumb soon. Many young men thus become minor Chesterfields, after Romeo's mood has held them for a little. Words in common use—"At my age" is but one of them—little ways of people at dinners and dances, the very attitude, deprecating flattery, of those who, in the famous phrase, are most flattered in being told they are proof against it—all these force men into the politeness of pretending to be in love.

What then? Why, simply this—flirtation is a part of good manners. Good manners are a part of morals, we hold; morals include manners. Hence flirtation, instead of being named frivolous, must be classed with the deadly virtues. It must be recognized, elevated, approved; since only the very old or the rather rude can get away from it.

WOMAN'S CIGARETTE HABIT.

HUSBAND "DRIVEN MAD" BY YOUNG WIFE.

In answer to a charge of attempting to murder his wife, aged 22, Graham Bert Adams, labourer, gave the Swindon magistrate on April 16, a curious catalogue of complaints against the woman. With tears he alleged that she:

Pawned his shirt and boots,
Hid the rent book arrears.
Spent nearly 30s. in one night,
Starved their only child.
Became drunk.
Smoked two packets of cigrettes a day,

And "generally drove him into a state of madness."

The wife admitted pawning, spending money and smoking, but denied the other allegations. She asserted that her husband hit her thrice when in bed.

Adams declared that he gave her 29s. one night and she borrowed 6d. from him the the next morning.

The charge was reduced to one of common assault and Adams was sentenced to a month's imprisonment, though the police gave him a good character.

The Atmosphere of Grand Opera

LIKE a breath from Covent Garden Opera House—rich vocalisation, gorgeous orchestral colouring, perfect ensemble. To own a Gramophone and to be able, like all "His Master's Voice" adherents, to revivify many of the greatest operas by means of these Operatic Gems (sung in English by the Grand Opera Company with orchestral accompaniment) is to bring the ideal of "Opera in English" nearest to realisation! The cost?—for Rs. **4/8** for two condensed operas performed every night by

"His Master's Voice" Records

M 385	Gems from "Faust"	...	*Gounod*
	Gems from "Tales of Hoffmann" ...	...	*Offenbach*
M 306	Gems from "Cavalleria Rusticana" ...	...	*Mascagni*
	Gems from "Pagliacci"	...	*Leoncavallo*
M 280	Homeland—Czardas 'Die Fledermaus"	...	*Strauss*
	Gems from "Mignon"	...	*Thomas*
M 184	Bridal Chorus—Lohengrin	...	*Wagner*
	The Sextette from Lucia (in Italian) ...	...	*Donizetti*

Investigate the merits of the marvellous "His Master's Voice" instrument and records at any accredited retail dealer's. He will be pleased to play for you any selections you choose to hear. The "His Master's Voice" repertoire embraces everything from Grand Opera to Vaudeville,—Caruso to Lauder.

Ask for full List—You incur no obligation to purchase. If you experience any difficulty in obtaining your requirements, please write to

The Gramophone Company, Ld., CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY.

C—45.

You make your bill no less
By fileing it away,
Nor mitigate your cough
By coughing all the day.

LYNSOLA

COUGHING CURES NO COUGH.

LYNSOLA

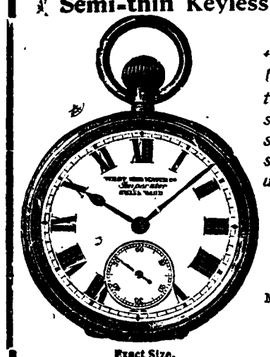
On the contrary the irritation in the bronchial tubes grows worse thereby. Take LYNSOLA, it touches the tickle. Every dose tends to soothe and heal the sore spots. An ideal lung tonic free from opiates.

MADON SONS & Co.

"The Popular Chemists of India."

Crawford Market, BOMBAY.

THE WEST END
"IMPERATOR"
Semi-thin Keyless Lever Watch 17' size.



The Imperator is made to suit the taste of those persons who like a light, flat watch, that does not bulge the pocket, nor inconvenience by its size and weight. Although thin and small it is quite substantial and strong enough to stand the roughest usage.

Nickel Silver	... ...	Rs. 32
Black Oxidised Steel	...	,, 35
Sterling Silver	... ...	,, 45
18ct. Gold	... ...	,, 140

Made also in Hunting and Half-Hunting Cases.

GUARANTEED FOR 6 YEARS.

Exact Size.

The "Imperator" is rated in 2 positions and is perfectly accurate under all conditions of service.

OUR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE IS SENT TO ANY ADDRESS.

WEST END WATCH Co.,
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

MONGINI BROTHERS

have just unpacked
a large selection of
Beautiful Presentation Boxes of
CHOCOLATES.
Inspection invited.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

IT DOES NOT MATTER TO US

WHETHER your requirements are expressed in pounds or tons.

WE CAN SUPPLY.

Make your arrangements quickly for your **ICE** Supplies.

Quality and regular supplies guaranteed.

THE LINDE BRITISH REFRIGERATION Co., Ld.

BYCULLA BRIDGE,

BOMBAY.

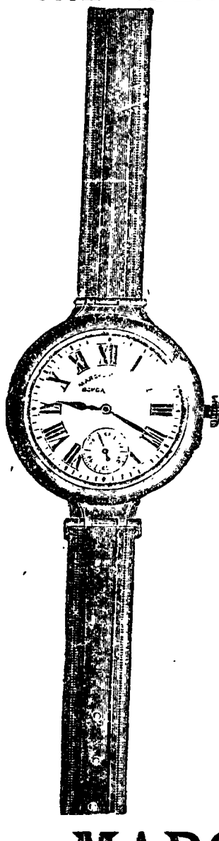
RELIABLE WRIST WATCHES.

If correct time is of value we feel you will attach interest in what we have to say on the Durability and Efficiency of our Wrist Watches, more especially in our investigation o the advantages of the Two popular Standard Models of Watches which we offer for wrist wear and which after years of experiments and improvements are now Considered the Best Value in India.

All our Wrist Watches have Lever Movements

And prices are subject to discount of 10 per cent. for cash.

THE "IDEAL" WATCH.



What may be termed an open watch ; it is uncovered by a leather case. In its skeleton form it looks neat, light and attractive. It sits close on the wrist and the watch **par excellence** of its kind on the market.

Nickel	.. Rs.	32-0
Silver	.. ,,	37-8
14 ct. Gold.	,,	130-0
18 ct. ,,	,,	180-0

THE "MARQUE" WATCH.

With Screw-cut movement. Obviates risk o dust or perspiration affecting movement.

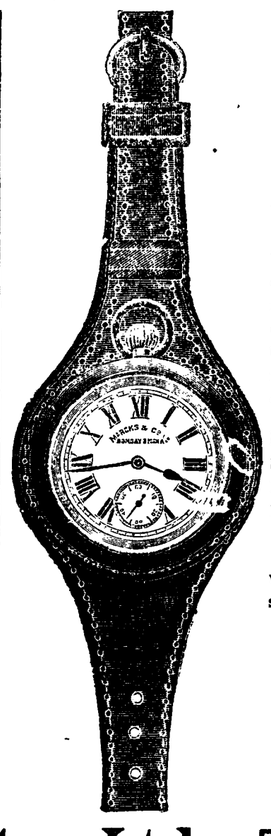
Silver	.. Rs.	40-0
18 ct. Gold.	,,	125-0

ELGIN AND WALTHAM.

American lever Wrist Watches.

Silveroid	.. Rs.	40-0
Silver	.. ,,	47-8
Rolled Gold	,,	60-0

THE "MILITARY" MODEL.



Is a wrist watch in which every part is made with the greatest care and exactness. It is enclosed in a neatly made leather wristlet fitted with a metal rim which protects the glass and keeps the leather down in shape. This form of strap prevents direct contact with the skin, is more impervious to damp, dust and perspiration and which materially reduces the deteriorating effects of corrosion and grit.

Nickel	**... Rs.**	**32-0**
Silver	**... ,,**	**37-8**
14 ct. Gold.	**,,**	**130-0**
18 ct. ,,	**,,**	**180-0**

If price is a consideration we beg to intimate that we sell a quality in both the

IDEAL & MILITARY Model forms

Nickel Rs. 25 net.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd., BOMBAY & POONA.

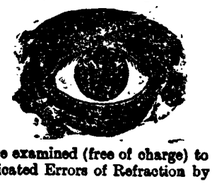
WATCH MAKERS & JEWELLERS.

DO NOT BE MISLED

AND NOTE THAT

Dr. DINSHAW DASTOOR, (our Consulting Surgeon-Oculist, London) is THE ONLY ONE OF THIS NAME in Bombay and NO OTHER Qualified Eye Specialist of the same name in or out of Bombay.

(THE ORIGINAL FIRM, EST. 1890.)



Eyes are examined (free of charge) to correct all Complicated Errors of Refraction by

Dr. Dinshaw Dastoor,

Surgeon-Oculist, late **Clinical Assistant** at the Royal Westminster and other **Principal Eye Hospitals** of **London** and holding **Diplomas** from **London Eye Hospitals** and **Certificates** by the **Senior Ophthalmic Surgeons** and **Professors** of the **Hospital** testifying to his being "a **thoroughly able and qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon and a neat and skilful operator.**

STOCK :—Latest and of most perfect make

COMPETITION DEFIED.

"LU-LU" Eye Drops, a safe and a positive cure for all complaints of eyes, Re. 1.

DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & Co.

Oculists and Scientific Refractionists.

56, ESPLANADE ROAD,

Opposite the Bombay Club, Fort.

If you want a good, mild, well matured, genuine Scotch Whisky and if you wish to pay for Whisky only and not for elaborate advertising, try CLUB BLEND in Square Bottles. You will save not less than Six Annas every time. See the OLD LAMP trade mark on every Bottle.

Can you DOUBT this?

Dr. W. COOK, M.A., M D., writes :—"KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis as there was every indication of speedy death.

Dr. Sunderland writes from London : A 6 months' bed-ridden case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by "KADI" and in 3 days was as well as usual. (Original Testimonials open to inspection).

KADI CURES WORST ASTHMA.

BRONCHITIS, ALL COUGHS, COLDS & PLEURISY.

Price Re. 1-8.

To be had of all dealers.

D. SPECIFIC Co.,

Medows Street, Fort.

COWPER & Co.

BEFORE SPENDING MONEY on glasses of any kind, even if only for the glare, it will be to your advantage to consult us.

We give you Free Services of our Ophthalmic Surgeon.

We warrant all our work to be perfect and furnish glasses at prices reasonable for First Class Work.

COWPER & CO.

Ophthalmic Opticians, next to Fort Fire Brigade Station,

77, Hornby Road.

BOMBAY.

Do you travel much? Any headaches? Slip a box of Stearns' Headache Cure in your pocket or travelling bag. Simple easy to take but effective.

GODREJ'S SAFES

Used by their Majesties when IN INDIA.

Highest Awards wherever exhibited.

By Appointment to H. E. the Governor.

Largest Safe Works IN INDIA.

Employing 500 men.

372 Safes of the value of nearly Rs. **85,000** supplied after a severe

FIRE TEST

TO

THE INDIAN POSTAL DEPT.

Godrej's Safes are used by—

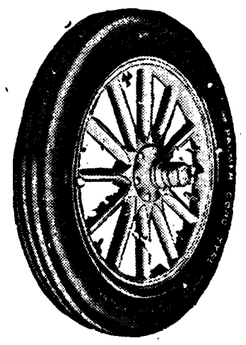
H. I. M.'s Mint, Currency Office, Public Works Office, Improvement Trust, Municipality, High Court, Secretariat, Port Trust, General Post Office, G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways, Native States, Jewellers, Yokohama, Alliance, Central, Eastern, Credit and other Banks, and all the Leading Commercial Firms in Bombay.

Write for Catalogue No. 10 to—

GODREJ & BOYCE MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

Near Gas Works, Parel,

BOMBAY.



There are many cyclists who for one reason or another never get the best satisfaction from Cycling : their tyres are unsatisfactory, ever-puncturing and giving trouble every now and then.

This is never the case with the rider of the

PALMER

the only High grade tyre. Whatever the price you may pay, there is nothing to equal Palmers for complete satisfaction.

For full particulars apply to your cycle dealer or to :—

WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.

Mount Road, Brigade Road, Church Gate Street, East Street

MADRAS BANGALORE BOMBAY POONA

109, Frere Road, BOMBAY.

AMRUTANJAN (*Registered.*)

BEST INDIAN PAIN BALM.

A Reliable Remedy for Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Sprains, Weak joints, Sore Throats, Chest Colds, Cuts Toothaches, etc., etc.

Thousands of Bottles are sold As. 8 only.

Can be had from all Chemists and Druggists in India.

Sample Tin one anna postage Stamp.

AMRUTANJAN DEPOT,

Johangeer Street, MADRAS.

Printed and published by A. P. BREWIN, for the INDIAN NEWSPAPER COMPANY, at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" Press, Medows St., Fort, Bombay.